

NASA/CR-2008-215333



# Evaluation of Composite Structures Technologies for Application to NASA's Vision for Space Exploration (CoSTS)

*Ravi Deo, Donny Wang, Jim Bohlen, and Cliff Fukuda  
Northrop Grumman Corporation, Integrated Systems Sector, El Segundo, California*

---

July 2008

## The NASA STI Program Office . . . in Profile

Since its founding, NASA has been dedicated to the advancement of aeronautics and space science. The NASA Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Program Office plays a key part in helping NASA maintain this important role.

The NASA STI Program Office is operated by Langley Research Center, the lead center for NASA's scientific and technical information. The NASA STI Program Office provides access to the NASA STI Database, the largest collection of aeronautical and space science STI in the world. The Program Office is also NASA's institutional mechanism for disseminating the results of its research and development activities. These results are published by NASA in the NASA STI Report Series, which includes the following report types:

- **TECHNICAL PUBLICATION.** Reports of completed research or a major significant phase of research that present the results of NASA programs and include extensive data or theoretical analysis. Includes compilations of significant scientific and technical data and information deemed to be of continuing reference value. NASA counterpart of peer-reviewed formal professional papers, but having less stringent limitations on manuscript length and extent of graphic presentations.
- **TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM.** Scientific and technical findings that are preliminary or of specialized interest, e.g., quick release reports, working papers, and bibliographies that contain minimal annotation. Does not contain extensive analysis.
- **CONTRACTOR REPORT.** Scientific and technical findings by NASA-sponsored contractors and grantees.

- **CONFERENCE PUBLICATION.** Collected papers from scientific and technical conferences, symposia, seminars, or other meetings sponsored or co-sponsored by NASA.
- **SPECIAL PUBLICATION.** Scientific, technical, or historical information from NASA programs, projects, and missions, often concerned with subjects having substantial public interest.
- **TECHNICAL TRANSLATION.** English-language translations of foreign scientific and technical material pertinent to NASA's mission.

Specialized services that complement the STI Program Office's diverse offerings include creating custom thesauri, building customized databases, organizing and publishing research results ... even providing videos.

For more information about the NASA STI Program Office, see the following:

- Access the NASA STI Program Home Page at <http://www.sti.nasa.gov>
- E-mail your question via the Internet to [help@sti.nasa.gov](mailto:help@sti.nasa.gov)
- Fax your question to the NASA STI Help Desk at (301) 621-0134
- Phone the NASA STI Help Desk at (301) 621-0390
- Write to:  
NASA STI Help Desk  
NASA Center for AeroSpace Information  
7115 Standard Drive  
Hanover, MD 21076-1320

NASA/CR-2008-215333



# Evaluation of Composite Structures Technologies for Application to NASA's Vision for Space Exploration (CoSTS)

*Ravi Deo, Donny Wang, Jim Bohlen, and Cliff Fukuda  
Northrop Grumman Corporation, Integrated Systems Sector, El Segundo, California*

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

Langley Research Center  
Hampton, Virginia 23681-2199

Prepared for Langley Research Center  
under Contract NNL04AA13B

July 2008

Available from:

NASA Center for AeroSpace Information (CASI)  
7115 Standard Drive  
Hanover, MD 21076-1320  
(301) 621-0390

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161-2171  
(703) 605-6000

# Table of Contents

<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TECHNOLOGY RANKING METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Candidate Structures .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Composite Materials, Structures and Manufacturing Technologies .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Technology Ranking Process .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIES FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSTELLATION ELEMENTS ....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Comparison of Consensus and Mass Multiplier Weighted Technology Ranking.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Effect of Removing Technologies with No Effect on Element Weight .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Technology Rankings .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Technology Priorities .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Technology Roadmaps .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Conclusions.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>APPENDIX A .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Exploration Vehicle Baseline Configurations.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX B .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Composites Technologies and Element Structural Sub-Components .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>APPENDIX C .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Technology Development Road Maps .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>APPENDIX D .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Northrop Grumman Qualifications.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>48</b>

## **FOREWORD**

This report documents work completed on Evaluation of Composite Structures Technologies for Application to NASA's Vision for Space Exploration (abbreviated CoSTS), a Task Order under NASA Contract NNL04AA13B. The work was performed by Northrop Grumman's Integrated Systems Sector, Western Region, El Segundo, California. Dawn Jegley, NASA Langley Research Center, was the NASA Contracting Officer's Technical Representative. Ravi Deo was Program Manager for the Northrop Grumman Corporation. Cliff Fukuda researched the configurations of the baseline Space Exploration vehicles, and established "need" dates for the technologies; Donny Wang set up the initial spreadsheets and prepared interim and final presentations; Jim Bohlen obtained technology ranking data from subject matter experts, developed a consensus ranking system and developed all the spreadsheets used in making the final recommendations; Jim Berry provided the "gear ratio" data quantifying the system mass savings as a function of an exploration vehicle element mass savings, which were then used to weight the consensus rankings obtained. Jim Bohlen and Donny Wang performed the final evaluation of technologies and recommended rankings.

## **SUMMARY**

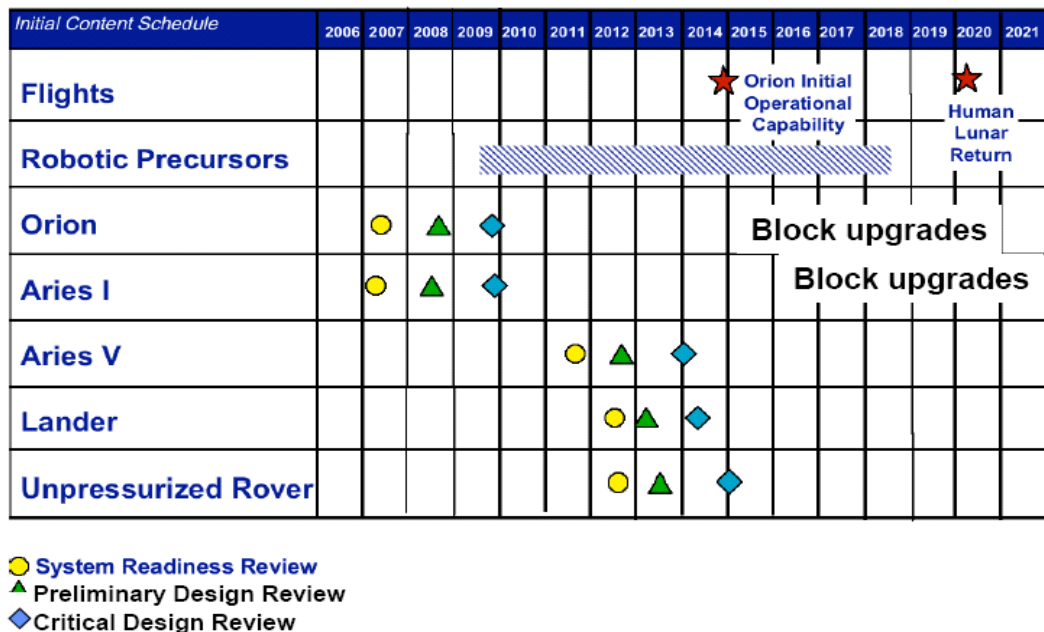
A trade study was conducted to determine the suitability of composite structures for weight and life cycle cost savings in primary and secondary structural systems for crew exploration vehicles, crew and cargo launch vehicles, landers, rovers, and habitats. The results of the trade study were used to identify and rank order composite material technologies that can have a near-term impact on a broad range of exploration mission applications.

Based on the result, a set of composite technology developments along with preliminary roadmaps were developed as recommendations for future work. In general, when weighted for their mass savings payoffs, i.e., higher in the stack the more beneficial, technologies applicable to composite usage in lunar lander and lunar surface elements dominated the list of promising technologies. Recognizing, however, that significant weight savings can also be achieved in heavy lift vehicle such as Ares V, composite technology needs for this class of launch vehicles were also identified. This report recommends technologies that should be developed to enable usage of composites on Vision for Space Exploration vehicles towards mass and life-cycle cost savings.

## INTRODUCTION

Vision for Space Exploration's (VSE's) initial goal is to return humans to the Moon by the year 2020. The Moon will serve as a testing ground for eventual sustained human and robotic exploration of Mars and other destinations. Central to the VSE is the development of new space vehicles for cargo and crew transportation. These vehicles currently contained in NASA's Constellation Program (CxP) include Ares I Crew Launch Vehicle, the Ares-V Heavy Lift Cargo Launch Vehicle, the Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle, and the Lunar Lander. These vehicles and their structural components are expected to be mass critical, and will therefore, benefit from novel and lightweight advanced composite structural concepts. In addition to the transportation vehicles, a variety of lunar surface infrastructure elements such as habitats, rovers, payload handling devices, equipment for in-situ resource utilization (ISRU), storage structures, and scientific instruments and platforms will be required. Advanced composite structures usage in these lunar surface elements promises significant benefits towards offsetting the premium inherent in landing mass at the lunar surface.

The specific objectives of the proposed task were to first, survey and study composite structures technologies and identify those with potential for reducing CxP architecture element weight and costs at an acceptable risk. The next objective was to evaluate and rank these technologies by their relative importance in impacting CxP missions in terms of potential weight reduction, DDT&E cost savings over baseline, and life cycle cost savings at a reliability equivalent to or greater than the baseline. The final objective was to assess the degree of difficulty inherent in maturing the technologies over the time period leading to the PDR of the respective CxP architecture elements. The architecture elements considered in this task and their respective PDR dates are summarized in the schedule shown in Figure 1 (Ref. 1).



**Figure 1. Composites Technology Requirement Dates for Space Exploration Vehicles.**

Identifying candidate vehicle components and applicable composite materials, structures and manufacturing technologies was the first step in the approach to accomplishing the objectives of this task. Subject Matter Experts (SME) then evaluated the importance of the technologies with



respect to the vehicle components. Allowance was also made to recognize quantitatively that the higher up in the launch stack that a component belonged, the greater was the overall systems weight savings. This characteristic was captured by means of so-called “gear ratios” calculated using the rocket equation and the destination of the mass. The SME provided data were used to perform trade studies using a Quality Function Deployment (QFD) type methodology to rank order the technologies for a variety of criteria.

The process used to perform the trade study and the results are presented in this contractor’s Report. Recommendations for future technology development activities were derived from the trade studies and are also presented in the balance of this report.

## TECHNOLOGY RANKING METHODOLOGY

In general, the technology ranking methodology began with identifying the candidate structural components and the potential composite materials, structures and manufacturing technologies required. The technologies were then ranked by their relevance and relative importance in reducing mass and cost. Significant aspects of the methodology including use of consensus in numerically rating the technologies and using weighting factors that allocate a premium to a technology based on the mass saved in the upper stages are described in this section.

### Candidate Structures

The CxP elements or vehicles considered for composites application were:

- Ares I Launch Vehicle and the Orion Module considered as a system
- Ares V Launch Vehicle including the Earth Departure Stage (EDS)
- Lunar Lander
- Lunar Habitat
- Lunar Mobility Chassis

Each of these elements/vehicles was further decomposed into structural sub-components such as interstages, cryotanks, adapters, and landing legs. The total number of sub-components selected to sufficiently capture the weight savings potential of composites was 44.

The baseline element/vehicle configurations were provided by NASA (Refs. 2, 3, and 4) and are shown in Appendix A. The 44 subcomponents are listed in the spreadsheets for each technology category shown in Appendix B. These spreadsheets were the root data collection tool for the trade studies conducted in this task.

### Composite Materials, Structures and Manufacturing Technologies

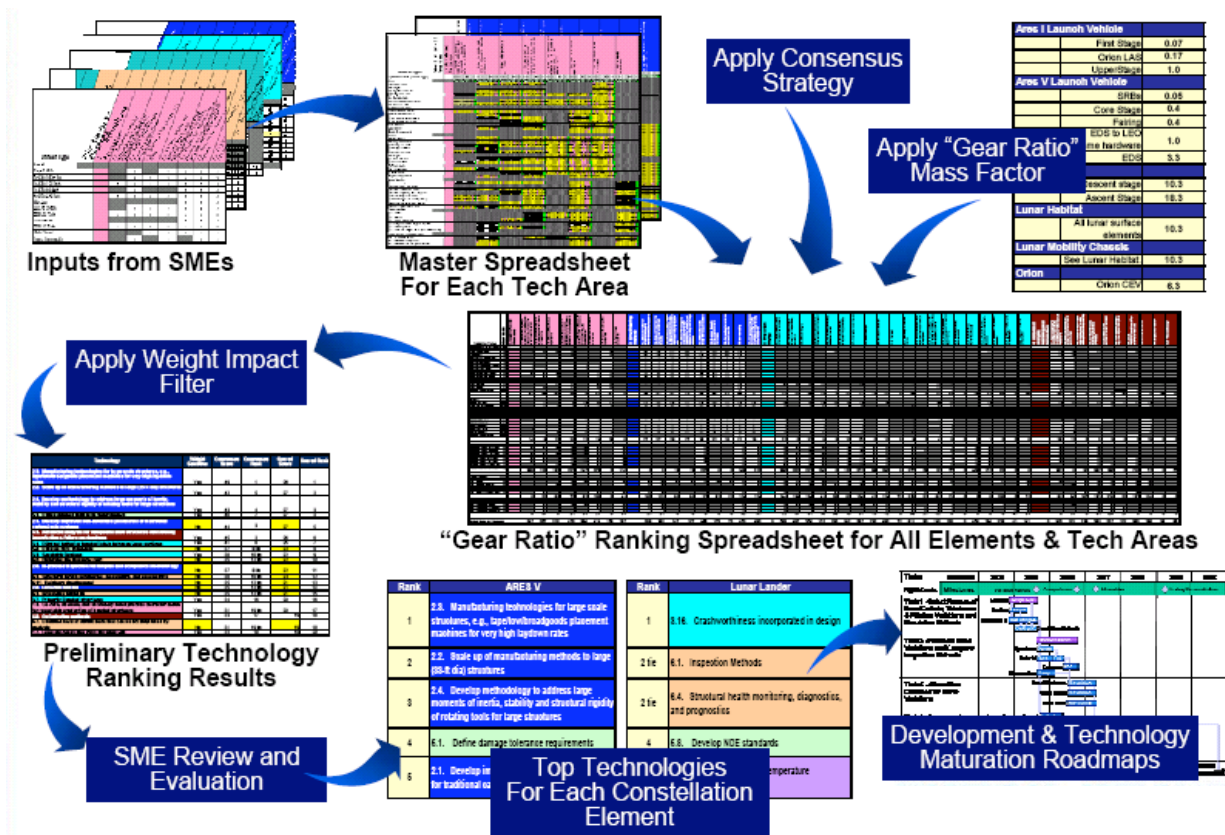
Seven broad categories of composites technologies were compiled from NASA internal and Industry provided needs for advanced composite space structures. These technology categories were:

- Materials and Processes
- Manufacturing Methods
- Innovative Design
- Advanced Analysis and Simulation
- Design Criteria and Allowables
- Development, Quality Assurance and Certification
- Threat and Environment

Within these seven broad categories, multiple specific advances and developments were identified as being necessary to enable or enhance composite space vehicle structures. These technologies and the specific developments required are shown as column headings in the spreadsheets of Appendix B.

### Technology Ranking Process

The process used is schematically illustrated in Figure 2 and began with developing the spreadsheets given in APPENDIX B consisting of the 44 structural components and 84 technology sub-categories. The spreadsheets were then provided to the subject matter



**Figure 2. Schematic Illustration of the Technology Ranking and Selection Process**

**1Figure 2. Schematic Illustration of the Technology Ranking and Selection Process**  
experts for numerical scoring. To facilitate the SMEs the spreadsheet input required was reduced from having to fill in 3696 cells (44X84), to perhaps 40 percent of that number by inspecting the spreadsheets and “graying” out cells where there was no relevance or where the technology sub-category considered did not apply. The SMEs were given the authority, however, to change the “gray” status of a cell if they had justification to do so.

The subject matter experts selected for scoring were specialists with substantial knowledge and experience in materials and processes, composites manufacturing, structural design and analysis, durability and damage tolerance of structures, spacecraft design, systems engineering, quality assurance and certification of human rated structures. Northrop Grumman qualifications and experience that the SMEs relied on is summarized in APPENDIX D.

For consistency, the SMEs were instructed to score the master spreadsheets as follows:

- the scores can only be 0,1, 3 or 5
- 0 represents no applicability
- 1 represents technology that can provide some improvement
- 3 represents technology that is enhancing, e.g., improvement in TPM between 10%-20%
- 5 represents technology that is significantly enhancing or enabling with TPM>20%
- Note any special assumptions by inserting comments in appropriate cells

As shown in Figure 2, the SME scores were assembled on seven Master Spreadsheets, one for each technology area, to establish consensus numbers for each cell. The strategy used to determine a consensus number was to obtain a majority score and re-visit the SMEs with scores that deviated by more than 1 point to understand their perspective. If the difference could not be negotiated and remained large enough to be an outlier, the majority or dominant score was used. At the completion of this process, the spreadsheet sample shown in Figure 3 was derived. In this

Vehicle Type	2. Manufacturing Methods	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures
Experience Level (1 low-5 High)		3 4	4 5	4 5	4 5
Ares V		4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
Stage 0 SRBs		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
First Stg Aft Section		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
First Stg LO2 Tank		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
First Stg Intertank		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
First Stg LH2 Tank		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Interstage		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
EDS Aft Section		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
EDS LO2 Tank		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
EDS Intertank		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
EDS LH2 Tank		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
LSAM Shroud		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Engine Components		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3

**Figure 3. Schematic Illustration of the Technology Ranking and Selection Process**

figure, which shows some of the manufacturing method ratings. The dominant score is color coded yellow and the consensus number is shown in red boxes with green colored cells. As can be seen in the figure, outliers are not a rare occurrence. However, the yellow cells dominate giving some confidence in the consensus numbers. Based on this strategy for establishing consensus scores, a Consensus Master Spreadsheet was developed as illustrated by a small section of it shown in Figure 4. As can be seen from the subtotal scores in the figure, manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates is the most important technology sub-category within manufacturing methods for the Ares V launch vehicle. For a relative ranking of technologies across all elements considered, however, the system level impact of mass savings realized for

Vehicle Type	2. Manufacturing Methods	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	2.5. Vented core and core splicing technology development	2.6. In-process inspection techniques and acceptance methodology	2.7. Nontraditional cure methods such as ultrasonics	2.8. Low-cost tooling	2.9. Improved assembly process such as self-tooling, reducing imperfections and guaranteeing adequate tolerance
Ares V										
Stage 0 SRBs		3	1	5	4	1	3	2	3	3
First Stg Aft Section		3	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	1
First Stg LO2 Tank		5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
First Stg Intertank		5	4	4	3	1	3	1	3	3
First Stg LH2 Tank		5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
Interstage		3	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	1
EDS Aft Section		4	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	2
EDS LO2 Tank		5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
EDS Intertank		3	3	4	4	1	3	3	3	3
EDS LH2 Tank		5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
LSAM Shroud		3	3	3	1	1	3	1	4	2
Engine Components										
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>

**Figure 4. Sample of Consensus Master Spreadsheet. Subtotals Indicate Scores for a CxP Element.**

each of these elements was calculated to determine the leverage or “gear ratio” offered and then used as a multiplier to emphasize high payoff technologies. This leverage or “gear ratio” was termed the mass multiplier and was calculated from the rocket equation as the system mass reduction per unit of component mass reduction assuming the component is launched to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) for a lunar mission. The calculated weight multipliers for each element considered in this task are summarized in Figure 5.

Ares I/Orion	
First Stage	0.07
Orion LAS	0.17
Upper Stage	1.0
Orion CEV	6.3
Ares V	
SRBs	0.05
Core Stage	0.4
Fairing	0.4
EDS to LEO	1.0
EDS	3.3
Lunar Lander	
Descent Stage	10.3
Ascent Stage	18.3
Lunar Habitat	
All Lunar Surface Elements	10.3
Lunar Mobility Chassis	
See Lunar Habitat	10.3

- System Mass Reduction Per Unit Of Component Mass Reduction. Relative Value Of Element Dry Mass Vs. One Unit Of Mass Launched To LEO In Support Of A Lunar Mission
- Approximate IMLEO (Initial Mass In LEO) "Gear Ratio"
- All Lunar Surface Elements Are Assumed To Have Same "Gear Ratio" As The Nominal Descent Stage
- Surface Element Reuse During Multiple Missions Ignored

**Significant Weight Savings Payoffs In Upper Stages Influence Technology Priorities**

**Figure 5. System Mass Reduction per Unit of Component Mass Reduction for the Component Launched to LEO in Support of a Lunar Mission.**

The next step performed in the process shown in Figure 2 was to apply the mass multiplier to the consensus ratings and obtain a “gear ratio” weighted score for each element across all

technology sub-categories. A sample of the mass multiplier or “gear ratio” weighted score for Ares V is shown in Figure 6. These subtotals when compared with the Consensus subtotals are lower because the value of the multiplier is at most 1.0. In other words, mass savings at the first stage of the launch vehicle has to be significant before it can lead to system level mass savings.

Vehicle Type	Gear Ratio	2. Manufacturing Methods	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	2.5. Vented core and core splicing technology development	2.6. In-process inspection techniques and acceptance methodology	2.7. Nontraditional cure methods such as ultrasonics	2.8. Low-cost tooling	2.9. Improved assembly process such as self-boiling, reducing imperfections and guaranteeing adequate tolerance
Ares V											
Stage 0 SRBs	0.05		0.15	0.05	0.25	0.2	0.05	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.15
First Stg Aft Section	0.40		1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4
First Stg LO2 Tank	0.40		2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
First Stg Intertank	0.40		2	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.2
First Stg LH2 Tank	0.40		2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Interstage	0.40		1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4
EDS Aft Section	1.00		4	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	2
EDS LO2 Tank	1.00		5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
EDS Intertank	1.00		3	3	4	4	1	3	3	3	3
EDS LH2 Tank	1.00		5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
LSAM Shroud	0.40		1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.8
Engine Components	1.00										
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>

<b>Consensus Subtotal</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>
---------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

**Figure 6. Mass Multiplier or “Gear Ratio” Weighted Score for Ares V. For Comparison Subtotal from the Consensus Score Also Shown.**

It should be noted from Figure 6 that within an element or a vehicle the relative values of the sub-totals remain the same as in the consensus subtotal thus retaining the same technology priorities for a given element.

The consensus and mass multiplier weighted scores are compared for all elements for Manufacturing Methods Technology sub-categories in Figure 7. A comparison shows an order of magnitude change in the “gear ratio” weighted scores and that the lunar elements dominate the total scores after the mass multiplier has been applied. As a consequence Improved Assembly Processes development now is the most important technology subcategory as opposed to Manufacturing Technology for large scale structures. These effects of “gear ratio” weighting are accounted for in setting technology priorities based on the results of the process summarized in Figure 2. The remaining steps in Figure 2, namely applying “Weight Impact Filter”, Identifying top technologies for each Constellation element, and developing technology maturation roadmaps are significant in terms of the results of the methodology applied here and are discussed in the following section on Technology Priorities for Individual Constellation Elements.



Vehicle Type	2. Manufacturing Methods	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	2.5. Vented core and core splicing technology development	2.6. In-process inspection techniques and acceptance methodology	2.7. Nontraditional cure methods such as ultrasonics	2.8. Low-cost tooling	2.9. Improved assembly process such as self-tooling, reducing imperfections and guaranteeing adequate tolerance
Ares I/Orion		20	14	20	15	18	36	12	30	0
Ares V		44	42	49	43	27	37	28	35	27
Lunar Lander		0	0	1	1	23	0	0	14	22
Lunar Habitat		10	11	6	6	2	6	2	12	12
Lunar Mobility		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Consensus Total		76	69	76	65	70	79	42	96	64

Vehicle Type	2. Manufacturing Methods	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	2.5. Vented core and core splicing technology development	2.6. In-process inspection techniques and acceptance methodology	2.7. Nontraditional cure methods such as ultrasonics	2.8. Low-cost tooling	2.9. Improved assembly process such as self-tooling, reducing imperfections and guaranteeing adequate tolerance
Ares I/Orion		59	31	37	20	36	94	31	66	0
Ares V		27	27	29	27	18	22	18	21	16
Lunar Lander		0	0	18	18	325	0	0	208	323
Lunar Habitat		103	113	62	62	21	62	21	124	124
Lunar Mobility		21	21	0	0	0	0	0	52	31
Geared Total		209	193	147	127	400	178	70	470	493

<b>Ares I/Orion</b>	
First Stage	0.07
Orion LAS	0.17
Upper Stage	1.0
Orion CEV	6.3
<b>Ares V</b>	
SRBs	0.05
Core Stage	0.4
Fairing	0.4
EDS to LEO	1.0
EDS	3.3
<b>Lunar Lander</b>	
Descent Stage	10.3
Ascent Stage	18.3
<b>Lunar Habitat</b>	
All Lunar Surface Elements	10.3
<b>Lunar Mobility Chassis</b>	
See Lunar Habitat	10.3

## Lunar Elements Dominate Total Scores After “Gear Ratio” Applied

Figure 7. Mass Multiplier or “Gear Ratio” Weighted Score Totaled for All Elements Compared with Consensus Scores Totaled Across All Elements.

## TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIES FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSTELLATION ELEMENTS

Results of applying the technology ranking methodology of Figure 2 in the preceding section are presented and discussed in the following paragraphs. The effect of the mass multiplier or “gear ratio” is examined along with how priorities change when technologies that are material neutral or do not directly impact structural mass, e.g., Low-Cost Tooling, are filtered out. Finally, the top ranked technologies for individual Constellation elements and for the case where Lunar elements are dominant are presented. These data form the basis of the recommendations made in the following section of this report.

### Comparison of Consensus and Mass Multiplier Weighted Technology Ranking

Figure 8 shows a comparison of the Consensus Score and the mass multiplier or “gear ratio” adjusted score for the top 10 technologies that emerged for the Ares V launch vehicle only. As seen in the figure, the “gear ratio” adjustment does somewhat influence the technology rank for Ares V. Of the top 5 technologies, 4 are manufacturing and manufacturing scale up related, followed by key safety concerns such as damage tolerance.

Technology	Consensus Score	Consensus Rank	Adjusted Score*	Adjusted Rank*
2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	49	1	29	1
2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	42	5	27	2
2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	43	4	27	3
5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements	40	7	27	4
2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	44	3	27	5
4.1. Advanced analysis for composite shell structures considering imperfections, failure mechanisms	45	2	26	6
3.1. Efficient bolted or bonded joints between large sections	41	6	25	7
5.8. Develop NDE standards	37	8 tie	23	8
3.3. Sandwich Designs	36	10 tie	22	9
6.9. Reducing development cost	35	12 tie	22	10

\*Adjusted Score Is “Gear Ratio” Multiplied  
Adjusted Rank Based On Adjusted Score

**Figure 8. Ares V Technology Priorities.**

The “gear ratio” effect becomes significant, however, when the weight savings potential is weighted for the advantage offered by a specific element due to its position in the stack, e.g. the system weight multiplier for the lunar lander Ascent Stage is 18.3. This means that for every



pound of weight saved in the Ascent Stage, 18.3 lb of system weight saving is realized. The resulting large difference in Consensus rank and Adjusted rank is evident in Figure 9. In this

Technology	Consensus Score	Consensus Rank	Adjusted Score*	Adjusted Rank*
7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations	65	22 tie	790	1
6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics	124	1	765	2
6.9. Reducing development cost	123	2	725	3
6.1. Inspection Methods	98	4	614	4
7.2. Lunar dust impacts	50	40	611	5
3.11. In-space/ground repair methods	64	26 tie	611	6
5.8. Develop NDE standards	88	8	604	7
7.7. Radiation hardened structures	53	37 tie	594	8
4.4. Improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites	66	20 tie	593	9
3.7. Primarily Bonded structures	86	9	587	10

\*Adjusted Score Is “Gear Ratio” Multiplied  
Adjusted Rank Based On Adjusted Score

**Figure 9. Technology Ranking Across All Constellation Elements.**

figure, some of the technologies identified as important for the Launch vehicles are not even in the running. Figure 10 illustrates the effect of this gear ratio weighted ranking in a side by side

Rank	ARES V	Rank	Across All Components
1	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures	1	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
2	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	2	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics
3	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	3	6.9. Reducing development cost
4	5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements	4	6.1. Inspection Methods
5	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	5	7.2. Lunar dust impacts
6	4.1. Advanced analysis for composite shell structures considering imperfections, failure mechanisms	6	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods

**Lunar Element Technologies Dominate Due to the Large Multipliers At Upper End Of Stack**

**Figure 10. Influence of “Gear Ratio” Weighting on Technology Ranking.**

comparison of Technology rankings for Ares V only versus the rankings derived from the Adjusted scores across all elements. The contrast in the technologies and the relevance to Lunar elements show that the Lunar element technologies dominate due to the large multipliers at the upper end of the stack.

### Effect of Removing Technologies with No Effect on Element Weight

In examining the list of technology sub-categories, a select few were directed at support technology development. These sub-categories will not impact element weight and an attempt was made to filter them out and see if any other technologies thought to be significant would ascend in the ranks. As a first step in this filtering process, the technology sub-categories were flagged with respect to their potential for weight impact. A sample of the flagged technologies under Design Criteria and Allowables, and Development, Quality Assurance and Certification is shown in Figure 11. As seen in the figure sub-categories such as developing NDE standards are

Technologies	Weight Impact?
5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements	Yes
5.2. Radiation Protection	Yes
5.3. MMOD Resistant Design	Yes
5.4. Standardized Allowables such as MIL-HDBK-17 modifications	Yes
5.7. Develop and justify more reasonable safety factors based on aircraft approach	Yes
5.8. Develop NDE standards	No
5.9. Better understand and refine minimum gage specifications	Yes
5.10. Develop database for better understanding of damage	Yes
6.1. Inspection Methods	No
6.2. QA to Structural Performance Correlation	No
6.3. Post-Damage Reliability Prediction	Yes
6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics	No
6.5. Establish Minimum complexity for design hot spot interrogation	Yes
6.6. Identify smallest test scale where full environmental (including in-space) simulation is required	No
6.9. Reducing development cost	No

**Figure 11. Filter For Technologies that Do Not Directly Impact Structural Mass**

not expected to yield any mass savings and have been flagged as such. The influence of removing “no mass impact” technologies from the overall “gear ratio” adjusted rankings is shown in Figure 12. Structural health monitoring, reducing development cost and inspection methods fall out of the top spots and are replaced by mass savings related technologies such as radiation hardened structures, improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites, and primarily bonded structures.

Rank	Across All Elements
1	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
2	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics
3	6.9. Reducing development cost
4	6.1. Inspection Methods
5	7.2. Lunar dust impacts
6	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods

### All Technologies

Rank	Across All Elements
1	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
2	7.2. Lunar dust impacts
3	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods
4	7.7. Radiation hardened structures
5	4.4. Improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites
6	3.7. Primarily Bonded structures

### Weight Impact Technologies Only

Figure 12. Effect of Filtering Out Technologies That Do Not Directly Reduce Mass

## Technology Rankings

Based on the preceding discussion, and without applying the Mass Impact filter, the technologies shown in Figure 13 for each Constellation element emerged as top ranked. The red line across

Rank	Ares I/Orion	Rank	Ares V	Rank	Lunar Lander	Rank	Lunar Habitat	Rank	Lunar Mobility
1	5.9. Better understand and refine minimum gage specifications	1	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/low/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	1	3.19. Crashworthiness incorporated in design	1	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations	1	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
2	2.6. In-process inspection techniques and acceptance methodology	2	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	2 tie	6.1. Inspection Methods	2	7.4. Aging in lunar environment	2 tie	4.5. Simulated test and evaluation of structural designs
3	1.7. Long out-time/Long shelf-life materials	3	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	2 tie	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics	3 tie	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods	2 tie	7.4. Aging in lunar environment
4 tie	5.8. Develop NDE standards	4	5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements	4	5.8. Develop NDE standards	3 tie	4.5. Simulated test and evaluation of structural designs	4	7.2. Lunar dust impacts
4 tie	7.1. MMOD protection (lunar/IEO)	5	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/fiber systems	5	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations	5 tie	4.4. Improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites	5 tie	3.5. Hybrid (metal/Composite) stiffened structures
6	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics	6	4.1. Advanced analysis for composite shell structures considering imperfections, failure mechanisms	6	4.4. Improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites	5 tie	6.9. Reducing development cost	5 tie	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods
7	6.9. Reducing development cost	7	3.1. Efficient bolted or bonded joints between large sections	7	3.7. Primarily Bonded structures	5 tie	7.2. Lunar dust impacts	5 tie	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics
8 tie	6.7. Establish level of certification that can be accomplished by analysis	8	5.8. Develop NDE standards	8	6.9. Reducing development cost	5 tie	7.9. Coatings and sealants	5 tie	6.9. Reducing development cost
8 tie	6.3. Post-Damage Reliability Prediction	9	3.3. Sandwich Designs	9	7.1. MMOD protection (lunar/IEO)	9 tie	4.3. Effects of defects in novel design concepts, e.g., missing stitches, local debonds, porosity	9	3.9. Point load introduction
10	7.5. Static charge issues (on Earth or Moon)	10	6.9. Reducing development cost	10 tie	1.4. Co-cure, co-bond, and secondary bond process characterization for repeatable production of bonded structures	9 tie	4.7. Failure mechanisms/prediction at RT or extreme temperatures	10	5.10. Develop database for better understanding of damage
				10 tie	2.5. Vented core and core splicing technology development	9 tie	5.2. Radiation Protection		
				10 tie	3.3. Sandwich Designs	9 tie	5.10. Develop database for better understanding of damage		
						9 tie	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics		

Figure 13. Top Ranked Technologies for Each Individual Constellation Element.

the five tables delineates the top 5 for each element. For clarity, the individual element boxes in Figure 13 are expanded and shown in Figures 14 through 18.

Rank	Ares I/Orion
1	5.9. Better understand and refine minimum gage specifications
2	2.6. In-process inspection techniques and acceptance methodology
3	1.7. Long out-time/Long shelf-life materials
4 tie	5.8. Develop NDE standards
4 tie	7.1. MMOD protection (lunar/IEO)
6	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics
7	6.9. Reducing development cost
8 tie	6.7. Establish level of certification that can be accomplished by analysis
8 tie	6.3. Post-Damage Reliability Prediction
10	7.5. Static charge issues (on Earth or Moon)

Figure 14. Ares I/Orion Technology Priorities.

Rank	Ares V
1	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates
2	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures
3	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures
4	5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements
5	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems
6	4.1. Advanced analysis for composite shell structures considering imperfections, failure mechanisms
7	3.1. Efficient bolted or bonded joints between large sections
8	5.8. Develop NDE standards
9	3.3. Sandwich Designs
10	6.9. Reducing development cost

Figure 15. Ares V Technology Priorities.

Rank	Lunar Lander
1	3.16. Crashworthiness incorporated in design
2 tie	6.1. Inspection Methods
2 tie	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics
4	5.8. Develop NDE standards
5	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
6	4.4. Improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites
7	3.7. Primarily Bonded structures
8	6.9. Reducing development cost
9	7.1. MMOD protection (lunar/IEO)
10 tie	1.4. Co-cure, co-bond, and secondary bond process characterization for repeatable production of bonded structures
10 tie	2.5. Vented core and core splicing technology development
10 tie	3.3. Sandwich Designs

Figure 16. Lunar Lander Technology Priorities.

Rank	Lunar Habitat
1	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
2	7.4. Aging in lunar environment
3 tie	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods
3 tie	4.5. Simulated test and evaluation of structural designs
5 tie	4.4. Improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites
5 tie	6.9. Reducing development cost
5 tie	7.2. Lunar dust impacts
5 tie	7.9. Coatings and sealants
9 tie	4.3. Effects of defects in novel design concepts, e.g., missing stitches, local debonds, porosity
9 tie	4.7. Failure mechanism/prediction at RT or extreme temperatures
9 tie	5.2. Radiation Protection
9 tie	5.10. Develop database for better understanding of damage
9 tie	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics

Figure 17. Lunar Habitat Technology Priorities.



Rank	Lunar Mobility
1	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
2 tie	4.5. Simulated test and evaluation of structural designs
2 tie	7.4. Aging in lunar environment
4	7.2. Lunar dust impacts
5 tie	3.5. Hybrid (metal/Composite) stiffened structures
5 tie	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods
5 tie	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics
5 tie	6.9. Reducing development cost
9	3.9. Point load introduction
10	5.10. Develop database for better understanding of damage

Figure 18. Lunar Mobility Technology Priorities.

Figure 19 below compares the Ares V technology priorities derived from the methodology applied in this task with the prioritization in Ref. 5. As can be seen in the figure, the results of the present study are corroborated by the Ref. 5 recommendations to focus Ares V technology development on large scale composite structures.



### Ares Project Office Major Prioritized Technology Needs



#### 1. Large Composite Manufacturing

2. HTPB Propellant

3. Long-term Cryogenic Storage

4. Composite damage tolerance/detection

5. EDS state determination/abort

5. Composite joining technology

7. Liquid Level Measurement

8. Multi-layer Insulation

9. Leak detection

10. Non autoclave composites

10. SRM composite metal technology

12. Develop composite dry structures

13. Composite damage failure detection for abort and damage identification

14. Composite Nozzle NDE

15. Nozzle sensitivity to pocketing/ ply lifting using HTPB with higher heat flux

16. TVC architecture development to minimize operations (EHA Ares I upgrade)

17. Detection of micro cracking in hydrogen tank (composites)

Rank	Ares V
1	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates
2	2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures
3	2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures
4	5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements
5	2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems
6	4.1. Advanced analysis for composite shell structures considering imperfections, failure mechanisms
7	3.1. Efficient bolted or bonded joints between large sections
8	5.8. Develop NDE standards
9	3.3. Sandwich Designs
10	6.9. Reducing development cost

Figure 19. Comparison of Ares V Technology Priorities Developed in this Task with those Developed by NASA MSFC (Ref 5).

## Technology Priorities

With the preceding discussion showing that the “gear ratio” multiplier effect is overwhelmingly in favor of Lunar elements and applying a mass impact filtering criterion can remove some key technologies from contention, the following criteria were used to select and recommend composites technologies for further development:

1. Select one top technology for each Constellation Program Element studied in this task.
2. Select technologies that are in the top 10 spots for any element AND apply to multiple elements
3. At least one technology from each of the seven major composite materials, structures and manufacturing technologies must be included

Application of these criteria to the element by element ranked technology list of Figure 13 , resulted in the top ranked technologies shown in Figure 20. This list forms the basis of recommendations in the next section.

Rank	Top Technologies
1, Habitat, Mobility & Multi	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations
2 & Multi	6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics
3 & Multi	6.9. Reducing development cost
4	6.1. Inspection Methods
5 & Multi	7.2. Lunar dust impacts
Ares I/Orion	5.9. Better understand and refine minimum gage specifications
Ares V	2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates
Lunar Lander	3.16. Crashworthiness incorporated in design
6 & Multi	3.11. In-space/ground repair methods
14 & Multi	4.5. Simulated test and evaluation of structural designs
26 & Multi	7.4. Aging in lunar environment
Top Ranked in M&P*	1.4. Co-cure, co-bond, and secondary bond process characterization for repeatable production of bonded structures

**Figure 20. Prioritized List of Composites Technologies that Need to Be Developed to Enable or Enhance Project Constellation Element Structures**

## Technology Roadmaps

Once the technology development priorities have been established, each top ranked technology needs to be evaluated for its current TRL, calendar time available to advance the TRL to 6, the degree of difficulty associated with this advancement and the risks that need to be mitigated to

reach the desired TRL. A preliminary effort was made to address these issues by way of defining a degree-of-difficulty category, and a rudimentary (because a rigorous roadmap requires a thorough technology assessment) roadmap. A simple approach to characterizing the degree of difficulty is illustrated in Figure 21 where degree of difficulty categories are assigned based on the estimated time required to reach TRL 6 and the resources in equivalent dollars required to advance the technology to that level. These categories were used as labels on each roadmap to characterize the degree of difficulty associated with accomplishing the objectives of the roadmap.

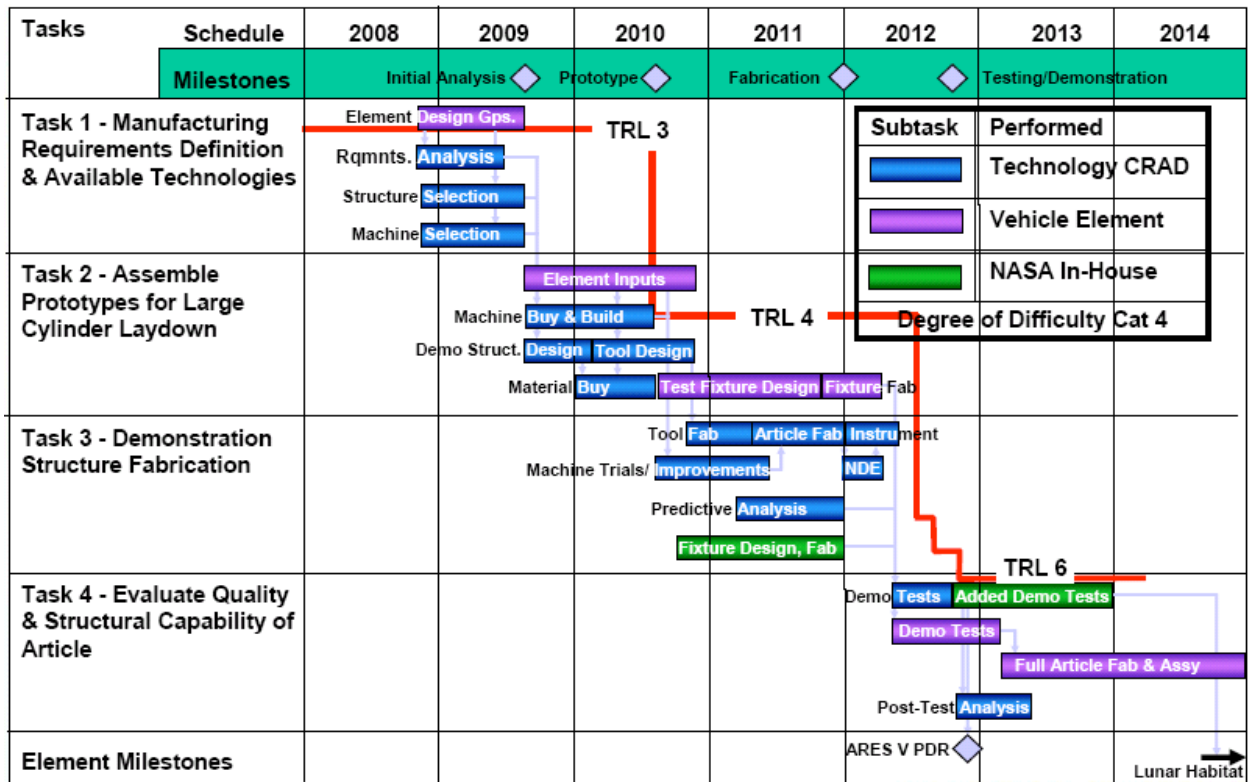
<b>Category</b>	<b>Years to TRL 6</b>	<b>\$, M</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>0-5</b>	<b>&lt;2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>0-5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>0-5</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>0-5</b>	<b>&lt;100</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>5-10</b>	<b>&gt;100</b>

**Figure 21. Degree of Difficulty Categories**

Preliminary roadmaps were developed for eight of the twelve technologies listed in Figure 20. The four technologies that were not depicted in roadmaps were reducing development cost, inspection methods, simulated test and design of structural designs and aging in lunar environments would have required additional studies not within the scope of this effort. All eight roadmaps are shown in APPENDIX C.

An example using technology sub-category 2.3- Manufacturing Technologies for Large Scale Structures is illustrated in Figure 22 below. The roadmap shows a sequence of technical activities structured in a “building block” fashion that need to be accomplished by PDR for Ares V at end of 2012 and the accompanying increase in TRL as select events in the roadmap result in mitigation of specific risks. The color coded activity bands show the suggested funding sources. The degree of difficulty assigned to this road map is Category 4.





**Figure 22. Example Roadmap for Large Scale Structures Manufacturing Technologies, Illustrating Key Events, and Advances in TRL Time Sequenced to Key Program Milestones.**

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results presented in preceding sections, the following conclusions and recommendations are presented.

### **Conclusions**

1. Composite structures, materials, and manufacturing technologies with the highest potential for mass savings in Vision for Space Exploration Structures have been identified. A rank ordered list of these technologies is shown in Figure 20.
2. Preliminary technology development roadmaps with the TRL advancement events outlined and the degree of difficulty estimated have been prepared for eight of the twelve recommended technologies.

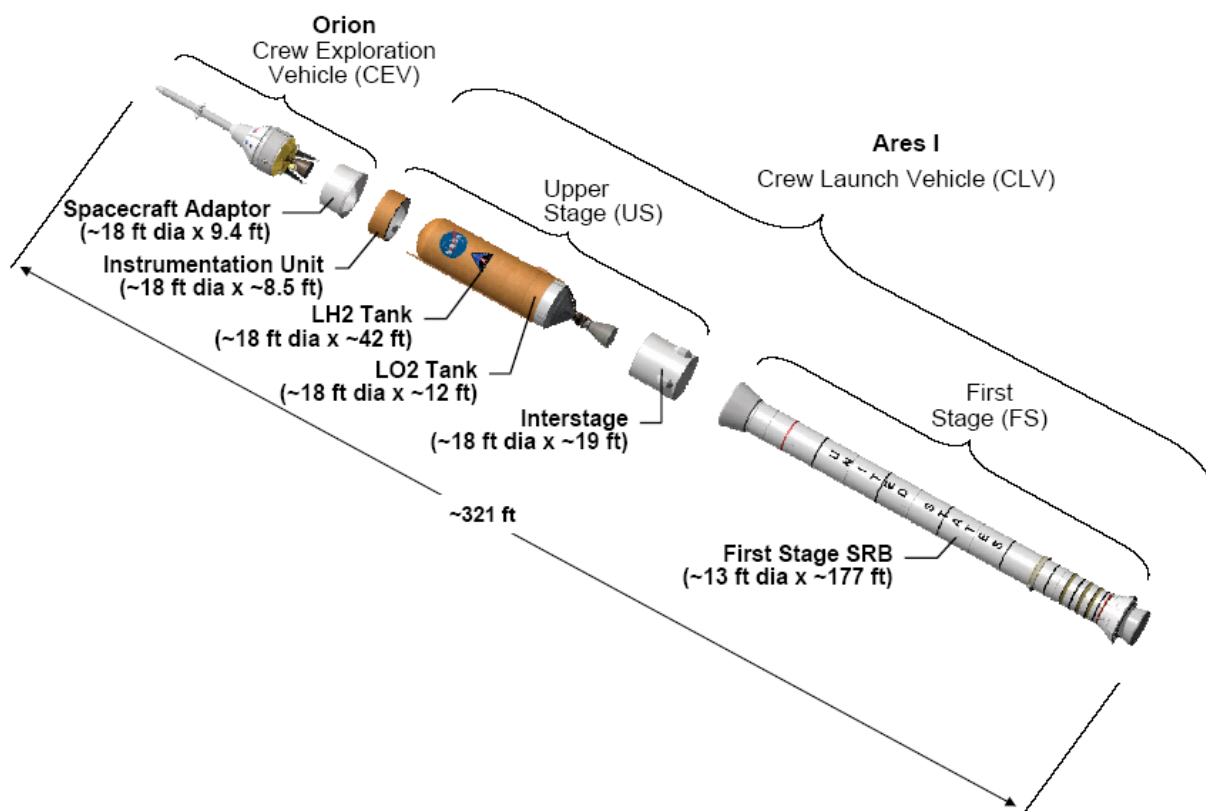
### **Recommendations**

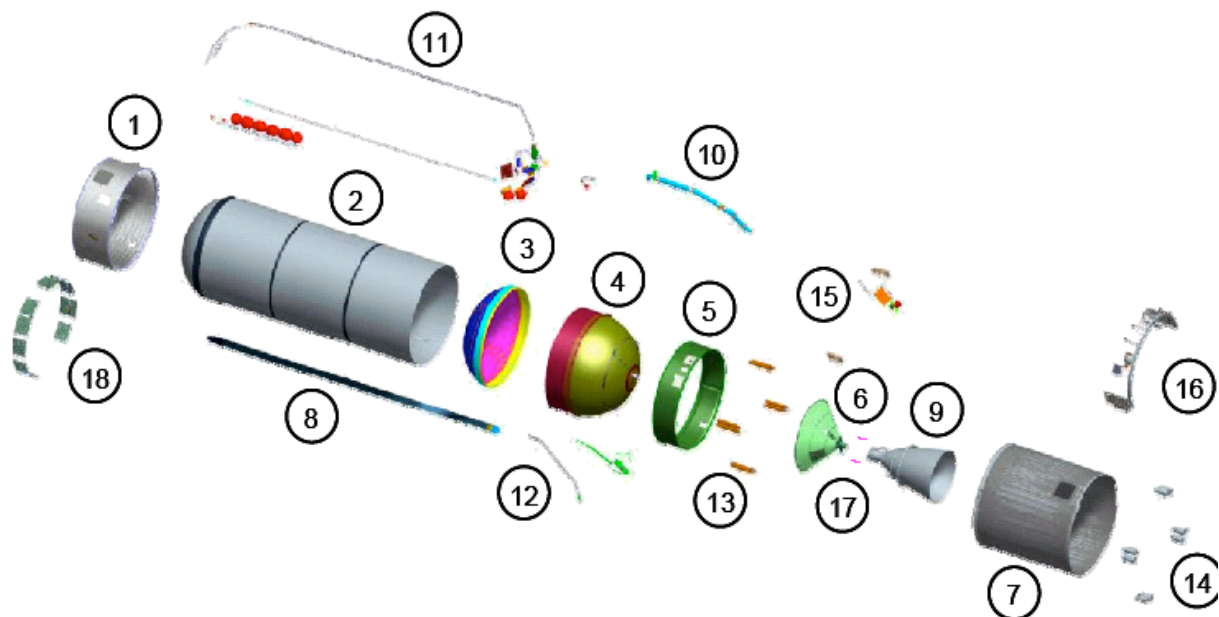
1. Develop detailed resource loaded roadmaps for the recommended technologies, and estimate ROM technology development costs
2. Initiate technology development activities for Ares V, Lunar Lander, Lunar Habitat, and Lunar Surface Mobility elements immediately to achieve a TRL of 6 by their respective PDRs.

## APPENDIX A

### Exploration Vehicle Baseline Configurations

The figures in this APPENDIX show baseline configurations for the Constellation elements used in the technology trade studies.

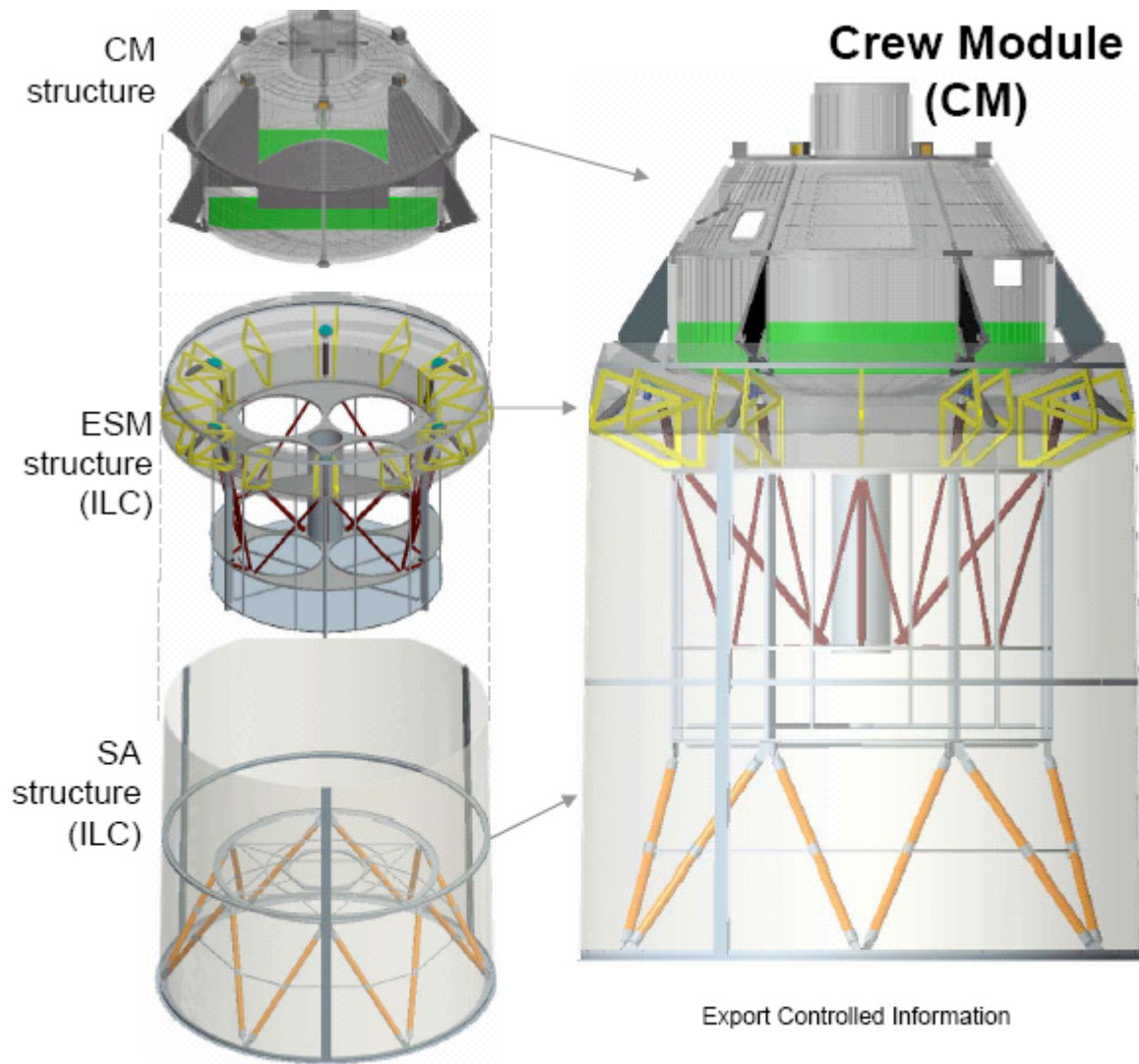




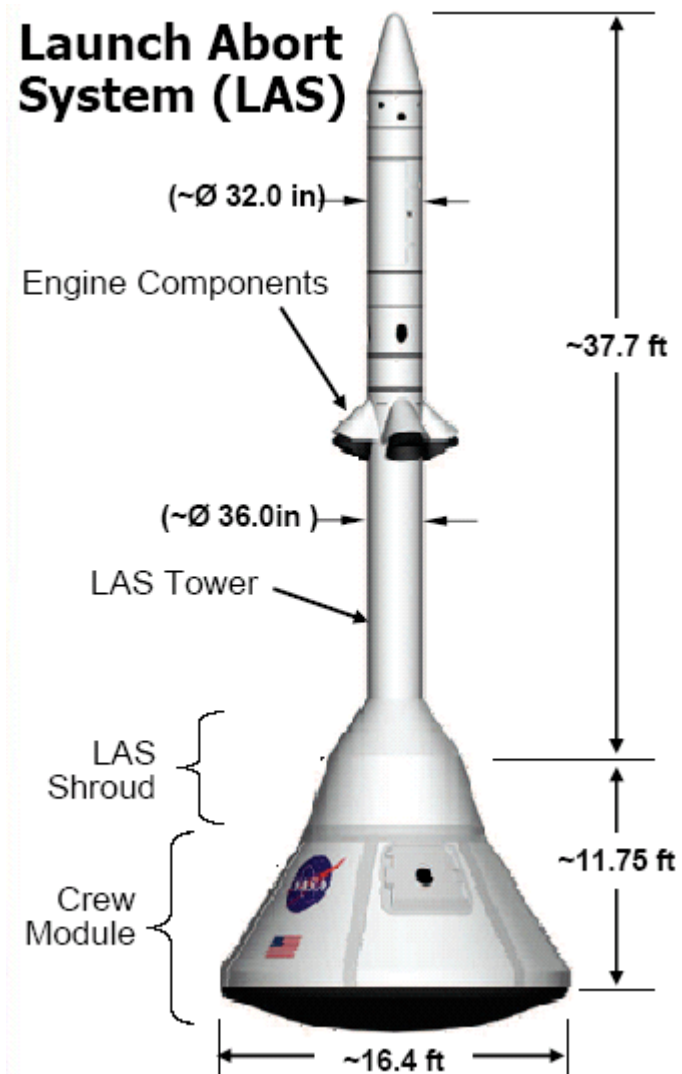
**LEGEND**

1 Instrument Unit	7 Interstage	13 Ullage Settling Motors
2 Liquid Hydrogen Tank	8 System Tunnel	14 Booster Deceleration Motors
3 Common Bulkhead	9 Upper Stage Engine	15 Upper Stage RCS
4 Liquid Oxygen Tank	10 Hydrogen System	16 First Stage RCS
5 Aft Skirt	11 Pressurization System	17 Thrust Vector Control
6 Thrust Cone	12 Oxygen System	18 Upper Stage Avionics

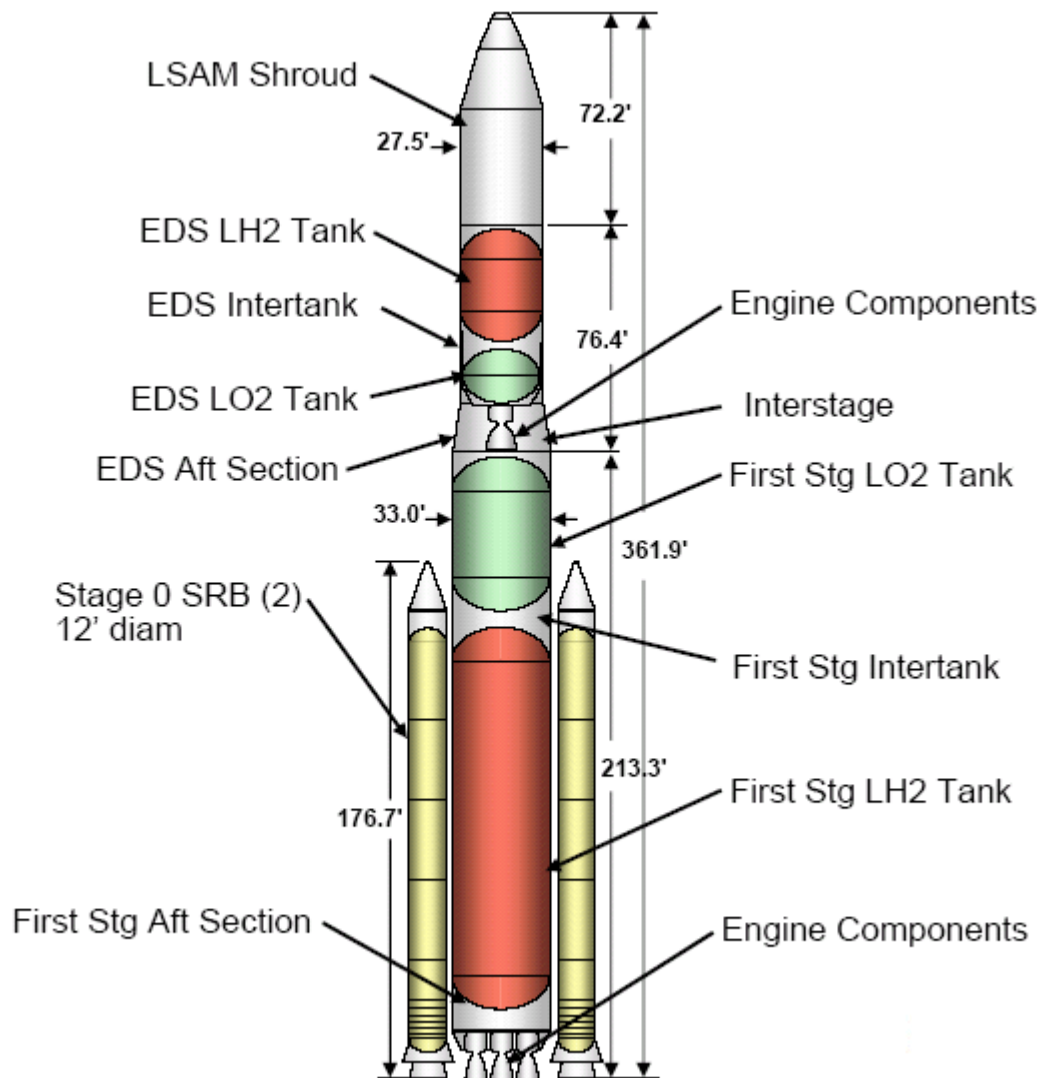
**Figure A.2 ARES I UPPER STAGE MAJOR ELEMENTS (Ref. 2)**



**Figure A.3 ORION CREW MODULE AND SERVICE MODULE**



**Figure A.4 LAUNCH ABORT SYSTEM**



**Figure A.5 ARES V CARGO LAUNCH VEHICLE**



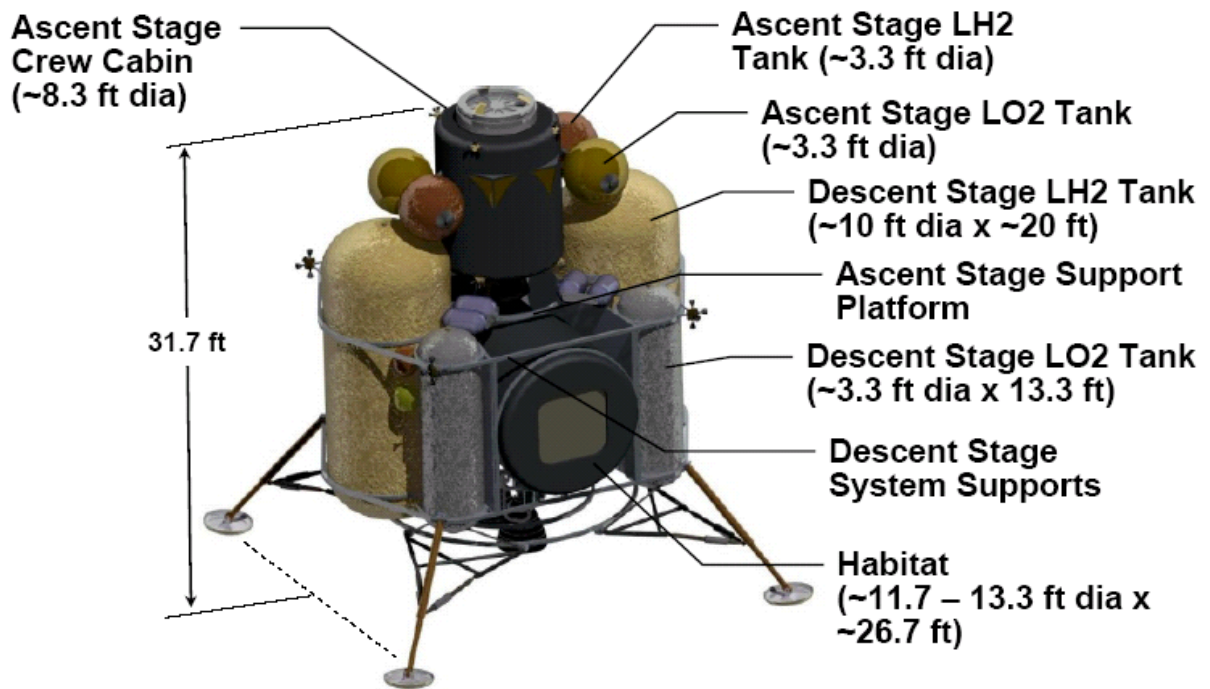


Figure A.5 LUNAR LANDER

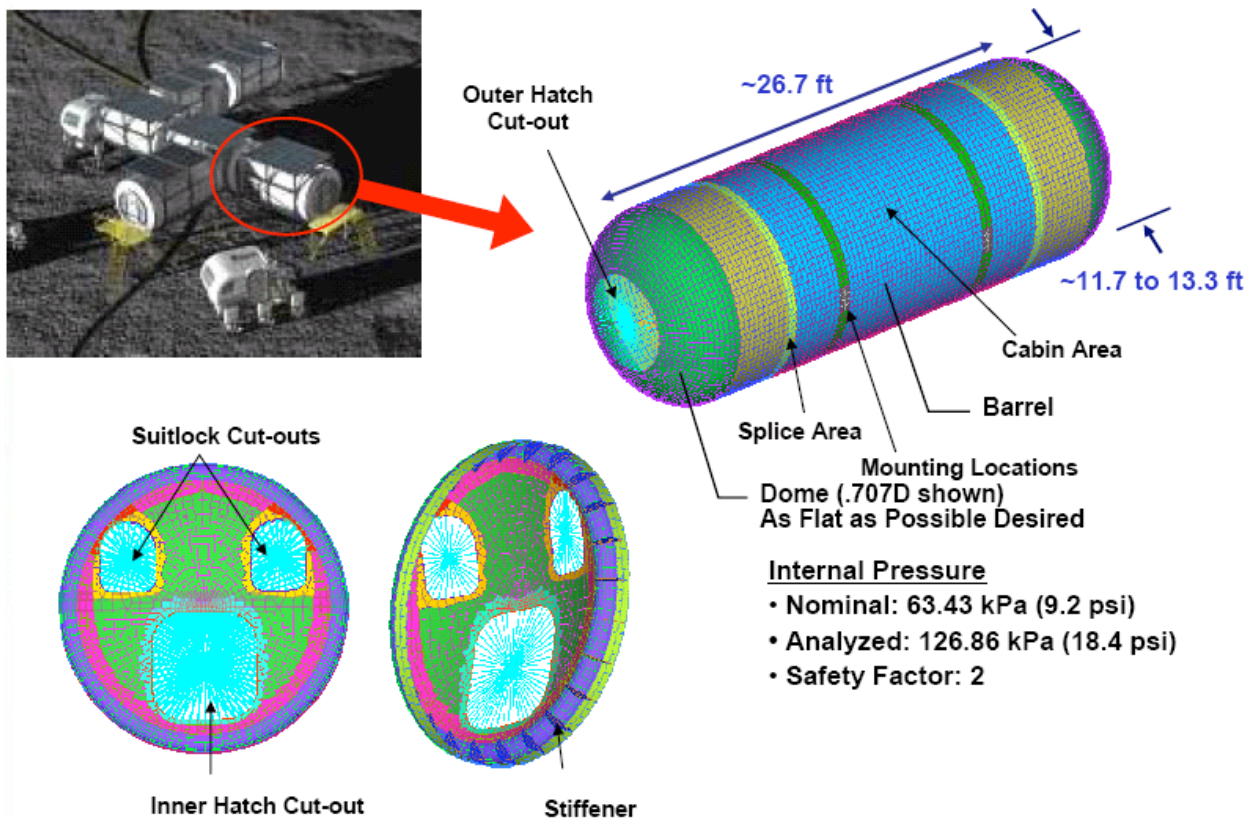
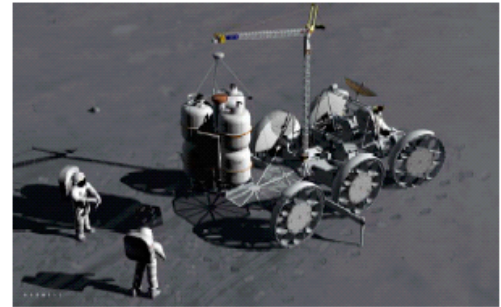
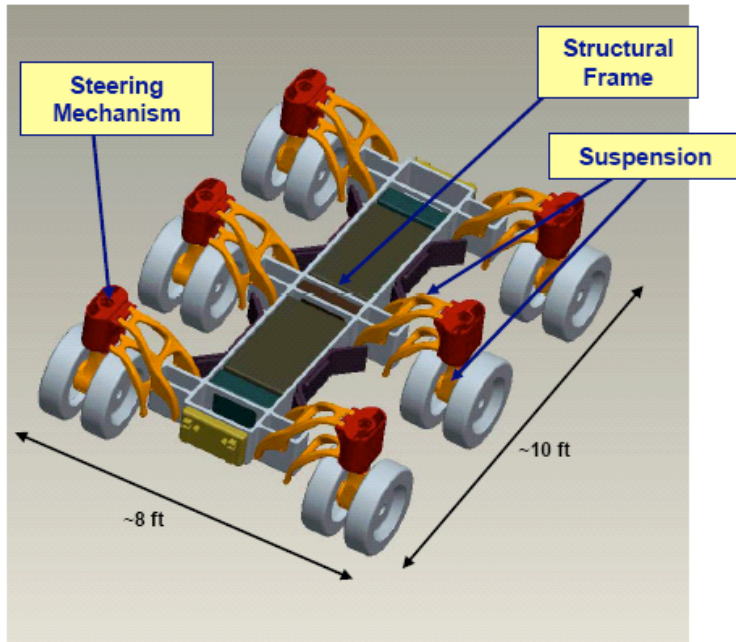


Figure A.6 LUNAR SURFACE SYSTEMS, LUNAR HABITAT





**Lunar Rover Concepts**

**Figure A.7 LUNAR SURFACE SYSTEMS, LUNAR HABITAT**

## APPENDIX B

### Composites Technologies and Element Structural Sub-Components

The following seven figures show the composites technologies that were identified by NASA-Industry consensus as having the potential to significantly impact CxP element structures. The column headers in the spreadsheets show the technology sub-categories that were evaluated. The rows show the CxP elements and their decomposition into structural sub-component

Vehicle Type	1.1. Materials for cryo-fuel containment applications (e.g., microcracking, permeability, durability and insulation)	1.2. Surface preparation and bonding processes for improved adhesive joints	1.3. Bonded joining concepts, e.g. p-joints	1.4. Co-cure, co-bond, and secondary bond process characterization for repeatable production of bonded structures	1.5. Establish equivalence of out-of-autoclave cure processes by detailed screening, and characterization	1.6. Advanced non-autoclave cure methods	1.7. Long out-time/Long shelf-life materials	1.8. Nanocomposite development
<b>Experience Level (Low-5 High)</b>	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ares I</b>	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
First Stage SRB	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Interstage	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Upgr Stage Thrust Str.	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Upgr Stage LO2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Upgr Stage Intertank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Upgr Stage Common Bulkhead	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Upgr Stage LH2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Spacecraft Adapter	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Service Module Tanks	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Service Module Shell	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Crew Module Crew Cabin	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Crew Module Aeroshell	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LAS Shroud	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LAS Tower	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Engine Components	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ares V</b>	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Stage 0 SRBs	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
First Stage All Section	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
First Stage LO2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
First Stage Intertank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
First Stage LH2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Interstage	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
EDS All Section	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
EDS LO2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
EDS Intertank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
EDS LH2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LSAM Shroud	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Engine Components	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lunar Lander</b>	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Descent Stage LO2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Descent Stage Intertank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Descent Stage LH2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Descent Stage System Supports	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Ascent Stage LO2 Tank	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Ascent Stage LH2 Tank (CH4?)	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Ascent Stage Support Platform	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Ascent Stage Crew Cabin	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lunar Habitat</b>	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LH - Dome	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LH - Barrel	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LH - Internal Frames	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LH - Legs/Ground Support System	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LH - Floor System	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
LH - External Cargo Truss (Mini-Hab & PLM)	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lunar Mobility Chassis (MC)</b>	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
MC - Structure Frame	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
MC - Structure Suspension	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
MC - Structure Steering Mechanism	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5

**Figure B.1 Materials and Processes Technology Sub-Categories**



### Figure B.3 Innovative Design Technology Sub-Categories



Vehicle Type	3. Innovative Design	3.15. Composite overwrap pressure vessels	3.16. Crashworthiness incorporated in design	3.17. Interaction between components (acoustics issues, payload...)	3.18. Integrated TPS, radiation protection	3.19. Lightweight mechanisms for load transfer	3.20. Methods of preventing damage growth
Experience Level (1 low-5 High)		15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
<b>Ares I</b>							
First Stage SRB							
Interstage							
Upr Stg Aft Thrust Str.							
Upr Stg LO2 Tank							
Upr Stg Intertank							
Upr Stg Common Bulkhead							
Upr Stg LH2 Tank							
Spacecraft Adapter							
Service Module Tanks							
Service Module Shell							
Crew Module Crew Cabin							
Crew Module Aeroshell							
LAS Shroud							
LAS Tower							
Engine Components							
<b>Ares V</b>							
Stage 0 SRBs							
First Stg Aft Section							
First Stg LO2 Tank							
First Stg Intertank							
First Stg LH2 Tank							
Interstage							
EDS Aft Section							
EDS LO2 Tank							
EDS Intertank							
EDS LH2 Tank							
LSAM Shroud							
Engine Components							
<b>Lunar Lander</b>							
Descent Stage LO2 Tank							
Descent Stage Intertank							
Descent Stage LH2 Tank							
Descent Stage System Supports							
Ascent Stage LO2 Tank							
Ascent Stage LH2 Tank (CH4?)							
Ascent Stage Support Platform							
Ascent Stage Crew Cabin							
<b>Lunar Habitat</b>							
LH - Dome							
LH - Barrel							
LH - Internal Frames							
LH - Legs / Ground Support System							
LH - Floor System							
LH - External Cargo Truss (Mini-Hab & PLM)							
<b>Lunar Mobility Chassis (MC)</b>							
MC - Structure Frame							
MC - Structure Suspension							
MC - Structure Steering Mechanism							

Figure B.3 (Concl.) Innovative Design Technology Sub-Categories

[illegible]

Vehicle Type	4. Advanced Analysis, Modeling and Simulation	4.10. Probabilistic design	4.11. Progressive failure methods	4.12. Hierarchical analysis	4.13. Prediction of internal and residual stresses and design to minimize or take advantage of such stresses	4.14. Scaling and validation	4.15. Coupled Loads analysis
<b>Ares I</b>		LA AV LP LS DW FS VP SH NB RD	UP FB CF DW KR P NB RD	LA AV LP LS DW FS VP SH NB RD	LA AV LP LS DW FS VP SH NB RD	LA AV LP LS DW FS VP SH NB RD	LA AV LP LS DW FS VP SH NB RD
First Stage SRB							
Interstage							
Upr Stg Aft Thrust Str.							
Upr Stg LO2 Tank							
Upr Stg Intertank							
Upr Stg Common Bulkhead							
Upr Stg LH2 Tank							
Spacecraft Adapter							
Service Module Tanks							
Service Module Shell							
Crew Module Crew Cabin							
Crew Module Aeroshell							
LAS Shroud							
LAS Tower							
Engine Components							
<b>Ares V</b>							
Stage 0 SRBs							
First Stg Aft Section							
First Stg LO2 Tank							
First Stg Intertank							
First Stg LH2 Tank							
Interstage							
EDS Aft Section							
EDS LO2 Tank							
EDS Intertank							
EDS LH2 Tank							
LSAM Shroud							
Engine Components							
<b>Lunar Lander</b>							
Descent Stage LO2 Tank							
Descent Stage Intertank							
Descent Stage LH2 Tank							
Descent Stage System Supports							
Ascent Stage LO2 Tank							
Ascent Stage LH2 Tank (CH4?)							
Ascent Stage Support Platform							
Ascent Stage Crew Cabin							
<b>Lunar Habitat</b>							
LH - Dome							
LH - Barrel							
LH - Internal Frames							
LH - Legs / Ground Support System							
LH - Floor System							
LH - External Cargo Truss (Mini-Hab & PLM)							
<b>Lunar Mobility Chassis (MC)</b>							
MC - Structure Frame							
MC - Structure Suspension							
MC - Structure Steering Mechanism							

**Figure B.4 (Concl.) Advanced Analysis, Modeling and Simulation Technology Sub-Categories**



Vehicle Type	5. Design Criteria and Allowables	5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements	5.2. Radiation Protection	5.3. MMOD Resistant Design	5.4. Standardized Allowables such as MIL-HDBK-17 modifications	5.5. In-Space durability and environmental influence on design	5.6. Develop and justify less conservative knockdown factors	5.7. Develop and justify more reasonable safety factors based on aircraft approach	5.8. Develop NDE standards	5.9. Better understand and refine minimum gage specifications	5.10. Develop databases for better understanding of damage
<b>Ares I</b>											
First Stage SRB											
Interstage											
UprStg Att Thrust Str.											
UprStg LO2 Tank											
UprStg Intertank											
UprStg Common Bulkhead											
UprStg LH2 Tank											
Spacecraft Adapter											
Service Module Tanks											
Service Module Shell											
CrewModule CrewCabin											
CrewModule Aeroshell											
LAS Shroud											
LAS Tower											
Engine Components											
<b>Ares V</b>											
Stage 0 SRBs											
First Stg Att Section											
First Stg LO2 Tank											
First Stg Intertank											
First Stg LH2 Tank											
Interstage											
EDS Att Section											
EDS LO2 Tank											
EDS Intertank											
EDS LH2 Tank											
LSAM Shroud											
Engine Components											
<b>Lunar Lander</b>											
Descent Stage LO2 Tank											
Descent Stage Intertank											
Descent Stage LH2 Tank											
Descent Stage System Supports											
Ascent Stage LO2 Tank											
Ascent Stage LH2 Tank (CH4?)											
Ascent Stage Support Platform											
Ascent Stage Crew Cabin											
<b>Lunar Habitat</b>											
LH - Dome											
LH - Banel											
LH - Internal Frames											
LH - Legs/Ground Support System											
LH - Floor System											
LH - External Cargo Truss (MiniHab & PLM)											
<b>Lunar Mobility Chassis (MC)</b>											
MC - Structure Frame											
MC - Structure Suspension											
MC - Structure Steering Mechanism											

Figure B.5 Design Criteria and Allowables Technology Sub-Categories

**Figure B.6 Development, Quality Assurance and Certification Technology Sub-Categories**

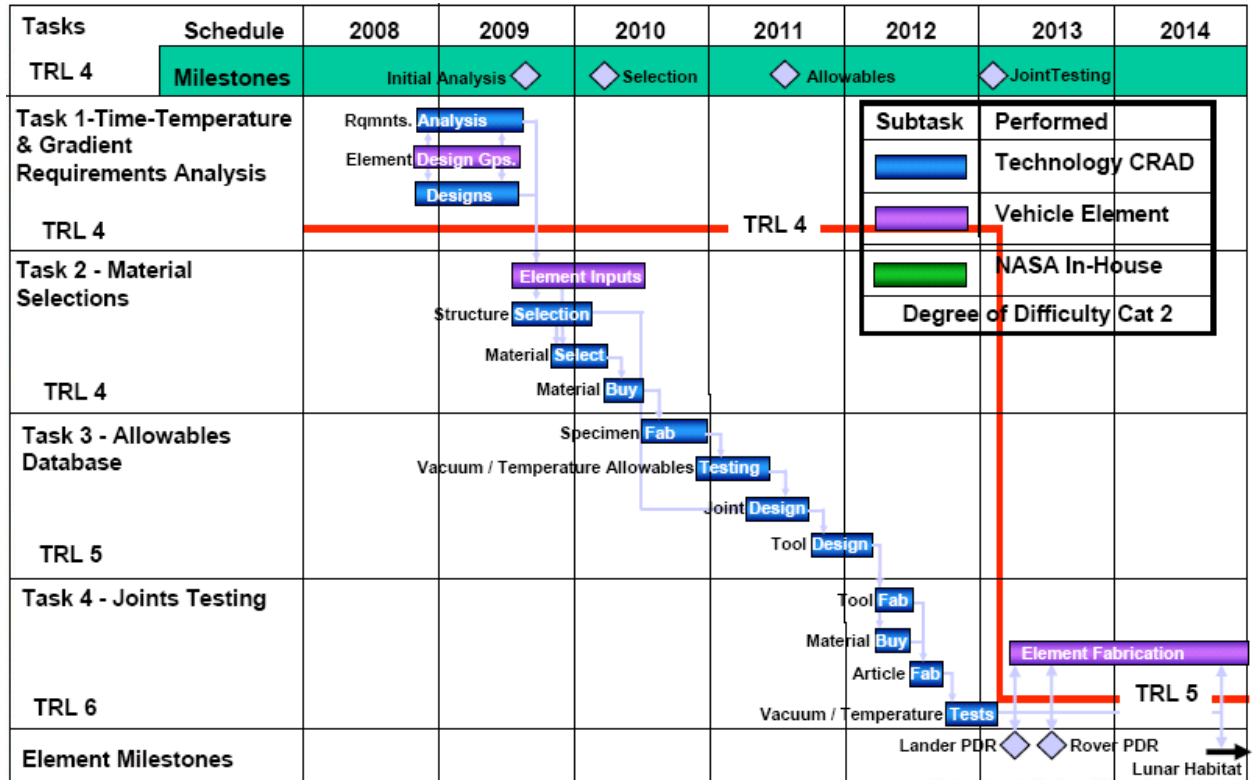


Vehicle Type	7. Threat and Environment	7.1. MMOD protection (lunar/EO)	7.2. Lunar dust impacts	7.3. Improved leak detection	7.4. Aging in lunar environment	7.5. Static charge issues (on Earth or Moon)	7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations	7.7. Radiation hardened structures	7.8. Noise, Insulation	7.9. Coatings and sealants	7.10. Toxicity including outgassing
<b>Ares I</b>											
First Stage SRB											
Interstage											
UprStg Alt Thrust Str.											
UprStg LO2 Tank											
UprStg InterTank											
UprStg Common Bulkhead											
UprStg LH2 Tank											
Spacecraft Adapter											
Service Module Tanks											
Service Module Shell											
CrewModule CrewCabin											
CrewModule Aeroshell											
LAS Shroud											
LAS Tower											
Engine Components											
<b>Ares V</b>											
Stage 0 SRBs											
First Stg Alt Section											
First Stg LO2 Tank											
First Stg InterTank											
First Stg LH2 Tank											
Interstage											
EDS Alt Section											
EDS LO2 Tank											
EDS InterTank											
EDS LH2 Tank											
LSAM Shroud											
Engine Components											
<b>Lunar Lander</b>											
Descent Stage LO2 Tank											
Descent Stage InterTank											
Descent Stage LH2 Tank											
Descent Stage System Supports											
Ascent Stage LO2 Tank											
Ascent Stage LH2 Tank (CH4?)											
Ascent Stage Support Platform											
Ascent Stage Crew Cabin											
<b>Lunar Habitat</b>											
LH - Dome											
LH - Barrel											
LH - Internal Frames											
LH - Legs/Ground Support System											
LH - Floor System											
LH - External Cargo Truss (MiniHab & PLM)											
<b>Lunar Mobility Chassis (MC)</b>											
MC - Structure Frame											
MC - Structure Suspension											
MC - Structure Steering Mechanism											

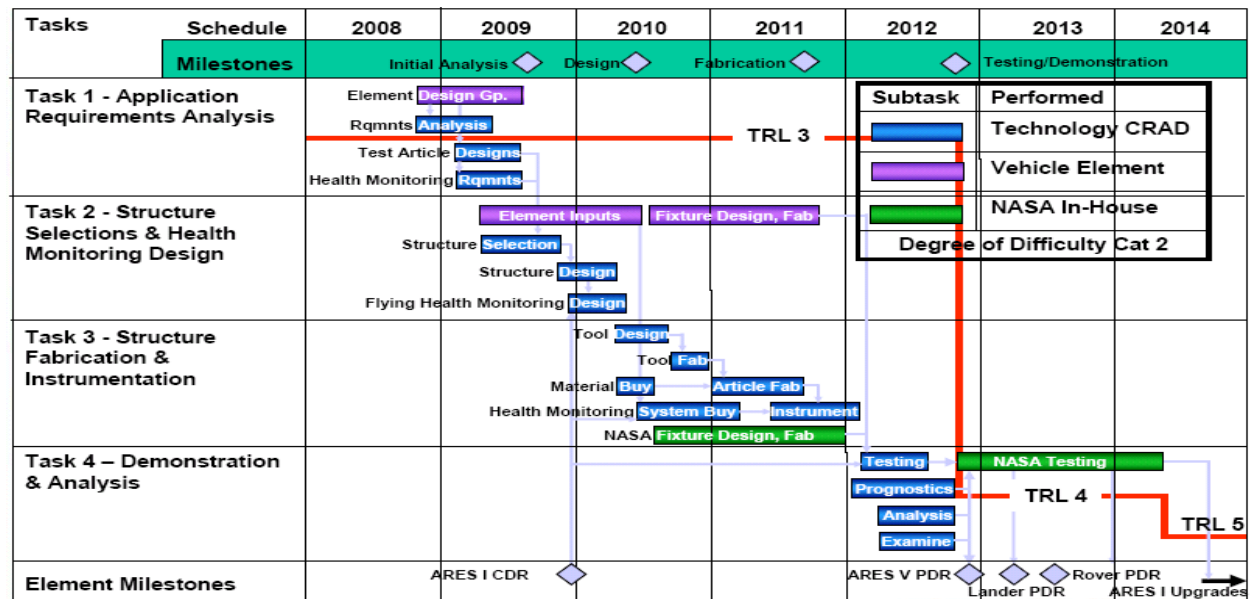
Figure B.7 Threat and Environment Technology Sub-Categories

## APPENDIX C Technology Development Road Maps

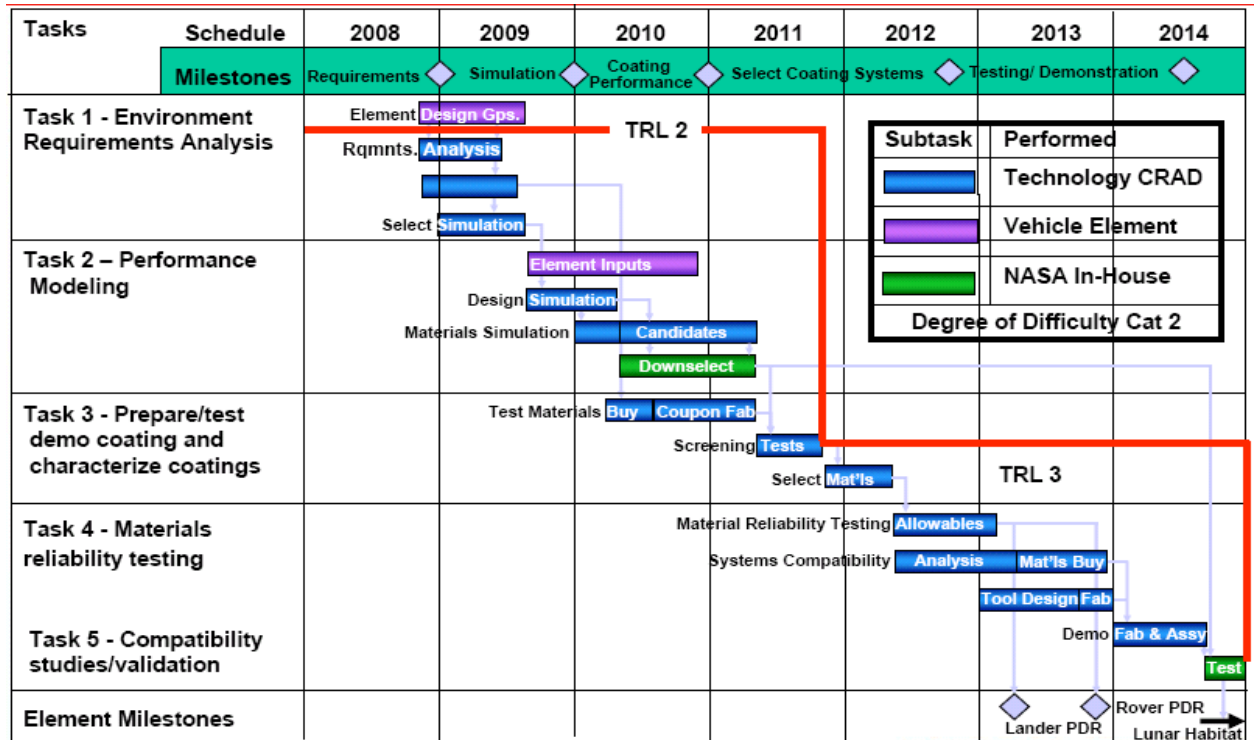
Technology development roadmaps for 8 of the 12 technologies listed in Figure 20 are presented in this APPENDIX.



**Figure C.1 LUNAR POLAR EXTRME TEMPEATURES**



**Figure C.2 STRUCTURAL HEALTH MONITORING**



### C.3 LUNAR DUST IMPACTS

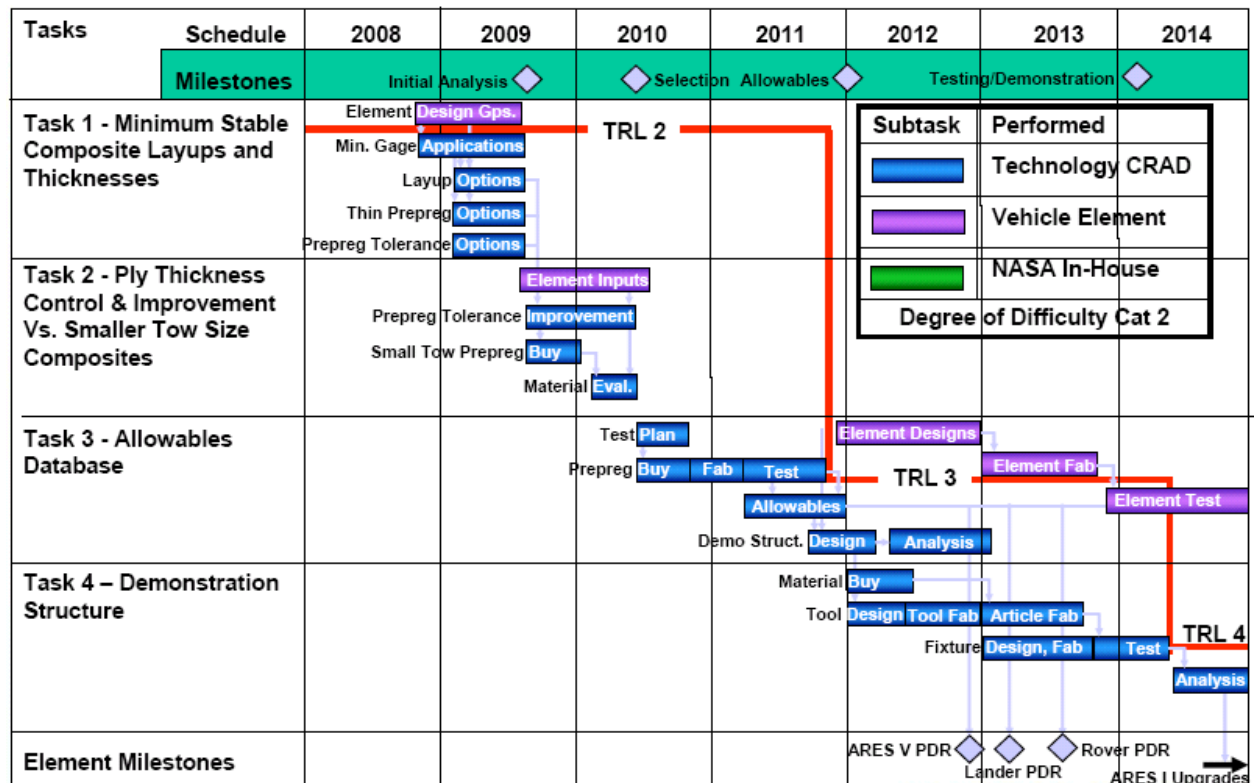


Figure C.4 REFINING MINIMUM GAGE SPECIFICATIONS

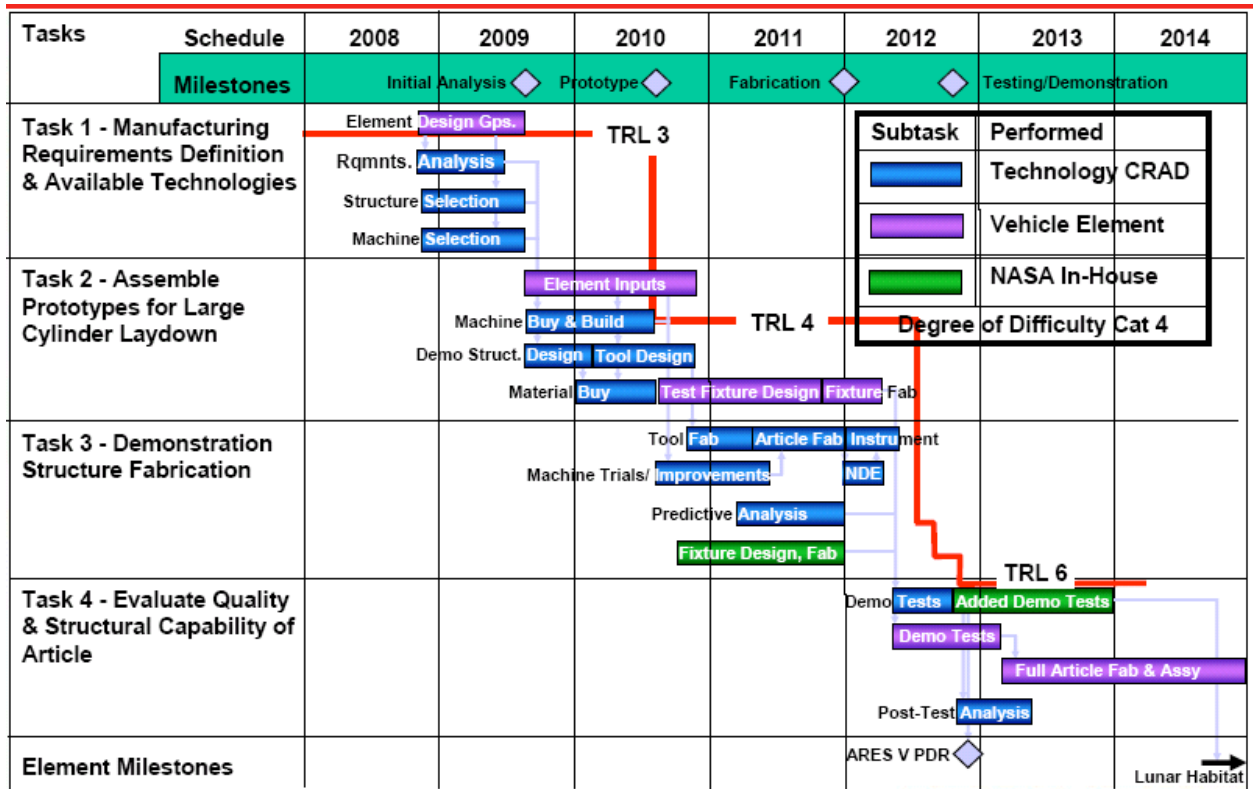


Figure C.5 MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES FOR LARGE SCALE STRUCTURES

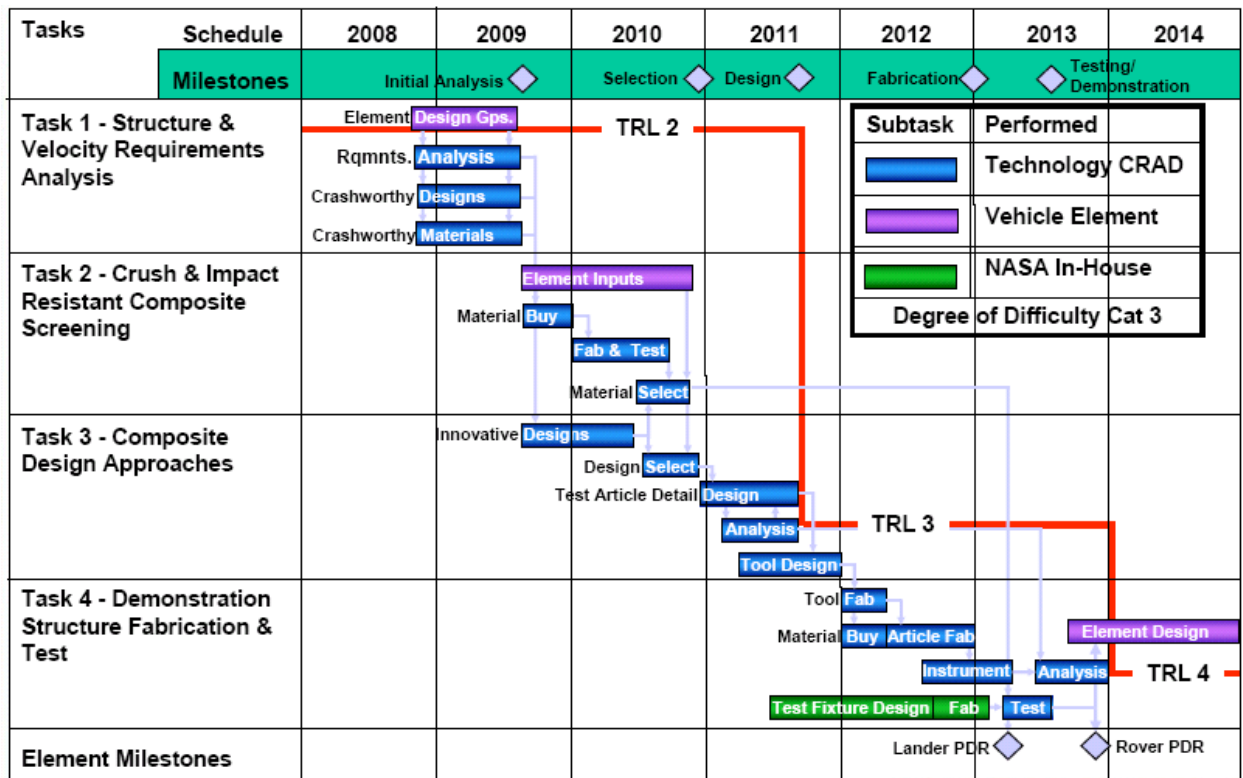


Figure C.6 CRASHWORTHINESS INCORPORATED IN DESIGN



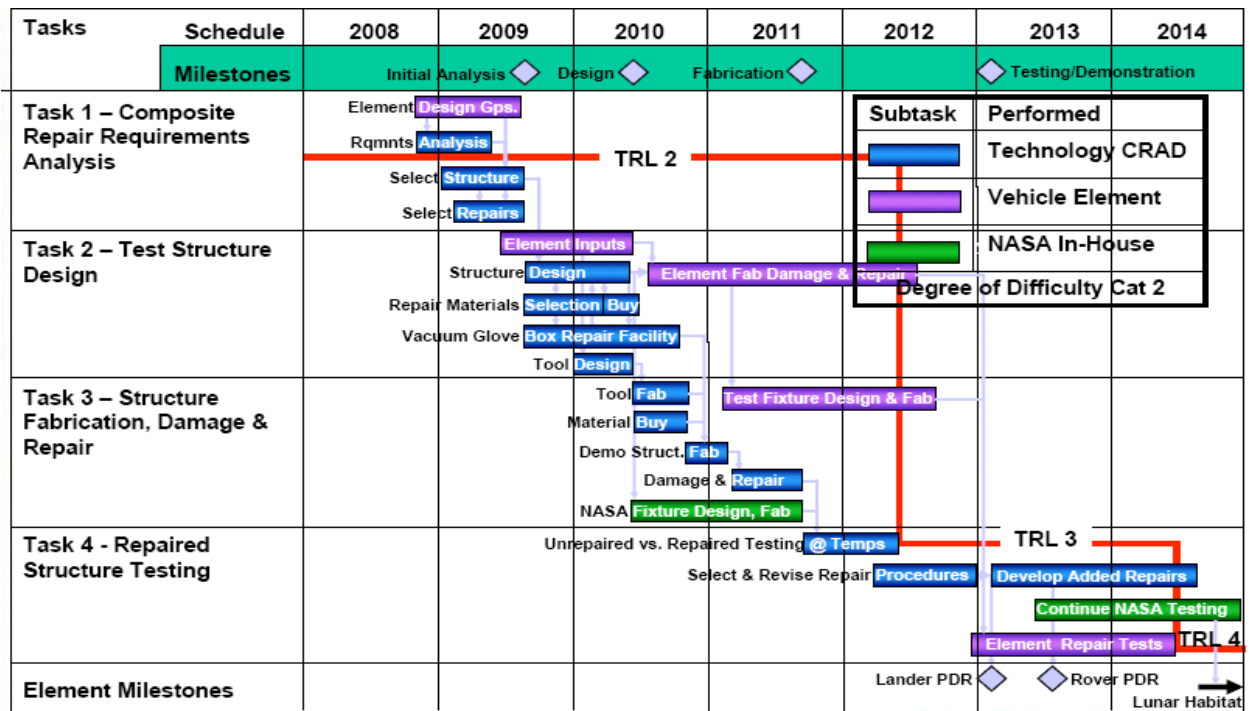


Figure C.7 IN-SPACE/GROUND REPAIR METHODS

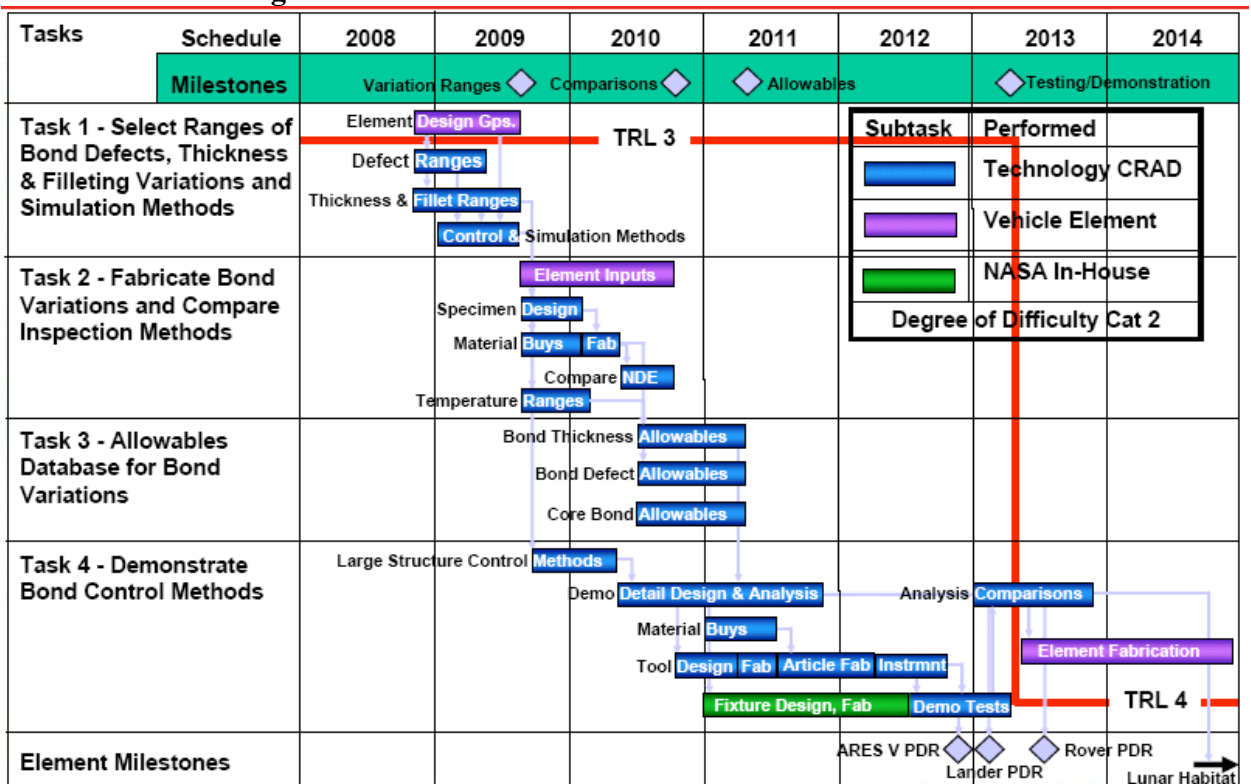


Figure C.8 CO-CURE, CO-BOND AND SECONDARY BOND PROCESSES



## APPENDIX D

### Northrop Grumman Qualifications

1. Materials and Processes	NGC Qualifications
1.1. Materials for cryo-fuel containment applications (e.g., microcracking, permeability, durability and insulation)	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2; White Sands Test Facility Working Group
1.2. Surface preparation and bonding processes for improved adhesive joints	B-2; F/A-18A through G; JSF; F-35; NASA HSR Program; AFRL and NADC CRADs
1.3. Bonded joining concepts, e.g. pi-joints	AFRL Ultralightweight Structures Program; NASA HSR Program
1.4. Co-cure, co-bond, and secondary bond process characterization for repeatable production of bonded	NASA ACT, HSR and ATCAS Programs
1.5. Establish equivalence of out-of-autoclave cure processes by detailed screening, and characterization	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2;
1.6. Advanced non-autoclave cure methods	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2;
1.7. Long out-time/Long shelf-life materials	Advanced Materials Development Program in Support of YF-23
1.8. Nanocomposite development	Non-Metallic EMI Shielding, AFRL SBIR Phase II; NRO Sponsored Carbon Nanotube Development CRAD

**Figure D.1. MATERIALS AND PROCESSES TECHNOLOGIES**

2. Manufacturing Methods	NGC Qualifications
2.1. Develop improved non-autoclave processes for traditional carbon/resin systems	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2;
2.2. Scale up of manufacturing methods to large (33-ft dia) structures	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2 Fabrication of 10-ft Diameter Tank
2.3. Manufacturing technologies for large scale structures, e.g., tape/tow/broadgoods placement machines for very high laydown rates	F/A-18E/F Duct; F-35 Duct
2.4. Develop methodology to address large moments of inertia, stability and structural rigidity of rotating tools for large structures	Limited
2.5. Vented core and core splicing technology development	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2 Fabrication of 10-ft Diameter Tank; Ares I Program (On-going)
2.6. In-process inspection techniques and acceptance methodology	F/A-18E/F
2.7. Nontraditional cure methods such as ultrasonics	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2;
2.8. Low-cost tooling	AFRL CRADs
2.9. Improved assembly process such as self-tooling, reducing imperfections and guaranteeing adequate tolerance	Next Generation Strike IRAD

**Figure D.2 MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES**

<b>3. Innovative Design</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>3.1. Efficient bolted or bonded joints between large sections</b>	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2; ACT and ATCAS Programs, HSR Program
<b>3.2. Multifunctional designs (strength, thermal, radiation, acoustic, ...)</b>	B-2; F/A-18A through G; JSF; F-35; AFRL CRADs
<b>3.3. Sandwich Designs</b>	NASA RLV and SLI Programs Technology Area TA-2; ACT and ATCAS Programs, HSR Program
<b>3.4. Iso-, Ortho-Grid Stiffened Designs, selective reinforcement</b>	AFRL Study Contracts
<b>3.5. Hybrid (metal/Composite) stiffened structures</b>	AFRL Durability and Damage Tolerance CRADs
<b>3.6. Tailored (tow steered, variable stiffness) composites</b>	F/A-18E/F Duct; F-35 Duct
<b>3.7. Primarily Bonded structures</b>	F/A-18E/F Duct; F-35 Duct; HSR Program
<b>3.8. Stitched Designs</b>	AFRL Durability and Damage Tolerance CRADs

**Figure D.3 INNOVATIVE DESIGN TECHNOLOGIES**

<b>3. Innovative Design</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>3.9. Point load introduction</b>	B-2; F/A-18; F-35; Classified and Unclassified Satellite Programs
<b>3.10. Inflatables</b>	Limited
<b>3.11. In-space/ground repair methods</b>	Apollo Lunar Module; AFRL CRADs; Navy Repair Manuals
<b>3.12. Nanocomposites for load bearing applications and reduce damage growth</b>	AFRL CRADs
<b>3.13. Nanocomposites for non-load bearing applications such as electrical, IVHM, thermal</b>	AFRL SBIR- Nanocomposites for EMI Shielding
<b>3.14. Very high temperature capability as needed for engines and on reentry</b>	NASA Deployable Heat Shield Contract
<b>3.15. Composite overwrap pressure vessels</b>	Satellite Systems Contracts
<b>3.16. Crashworthiness incorporated in design</b>	Apollo Lunar Module Landing Legs with Crushable Aluminum Design

**Figure D.3 (Contd.) INNOVATIVE DESIGN TECHNOLOGIES**

<b>3. Innovative Design</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>3.17. Interaction between components (acoustics issues, payload...)</b>	B-2; F/A-18; F-35; Classified and Unclassified Satellite Programs
<b>3.18. Integrated TPS, radiation protection</b>	Limited
<b>3.19. Lightweight mechanisms for load transfer</b>	B-2; F-35; Classified and Unclassified Satellite Programs
<b>3.20. Methods of preventing damage growth</b>	B-2; F/A-18A through G; JSF; F-35; AFRL CRADs; HSR Program

**Figure D.3 (Contd.) INNOVATIVE DESIGN TECHNOLOGIES**

<b>4. Advanced Analysis, Modeling and Simulation</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>4.1. Advanced analysis for composite shell structures considering imperfections, failure mechanisms</b>	AFRL Postbuckling CRADs; NASA CRADs; Navy CRADs; Kistler K-1 Launch Vehicle
<b>4.2. Design methodology for stiffener terminations and other discontinuities</b>	B-2; F/A-18A through G; JSF; F-35; AFRL CRADs; HSR Program
<b>4.3. Effects of defects in novel design concepts, e.g., missing stitches, local debonds, porosity</b>	AFRL and Navy Durability and Damage Tolerance CRADs
<b>4.4. Improved methods of analyzing highly tailored composites</b>	Composites Affordability Initiative
<b>4.5. Simulated test and evaluation of structural designs</b>	Composites Affordability Initiative; AFRL Certification by Analysis Task Group
<b>4.6. Thermo-structural design, e.g., thermally compliant joints</b>	B-2; HSR; NASA Deployable Heat Shield Contract
<b>4.7. Failure mechanism/prediction at RT or extreme temperatures</b>	AFRL and NASA Carbon-Carbon Composites Contracts

**Figure D.4 ADVANCED ANALYSIS AND SIMULATION**

<b>4. Advanced Analysis, Modeling and Simulation</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>4.8. Optimization methods</b>	B-2; F-35; F/A-18E/F/G; Orion Concept Exploration and Refinement
<b>4.9. Fatigue/life prediction</b>	AFRL Durability and Damage Tolerance Design Guides
<b>4.10. Probabalistic design</b>	NASA GRC CRADs;
<b>4.11. Progressive failure methods</b>	Analytical Studies
<b>4.12. Hierarchical analysis</b>	Limited
<b>4.13. Prediction of internal and residual stresses and design to minimize or take advantage of such stresses</b>	Limited
<b>4.14. Scaling and validation</b>	NASA CRADs
<b>4.15. Coupled Loads analysis</b>	B-2; F-35; Kistler K-1

**Figure D.4 (Concl.) ADVANCED ANALYSIS AND SIMULATION**

<b>5. Design Criteria and Allowables</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>5.1. Define damage tolerance requirements</b>	Developed AF Damage Tolerance Design Criteria and Compliance Methodology
<b>5.2. Radiation Protection</b>	Radiation Hardened Avionics and Satellite Systems; Orion CE&R CRAD
<b>5.3. MMOD Resistant Design</b>	Satellite Systems; Orion CE&R CRAD
<b>5.4. Standardized Allowables such as MIL-HDBK-17 modifications</b>	MIL-HDBK-17 Task Group member
<b>5.5. In-Space durability and environmental influence on design</b>	Apollo LM; Chandra

**Figure D.5 DESIGN CRITERIA AND ALLOWABLES**

<b>5. Design Criteria and Allowables</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>5.6. Develop and justify less conservative knockdown factors</b>	B-2; F-35; Kistler K-1
<b>5.7. Develop and justify more reasonable safety factors based on aircraft approach</b>	B-2; F-35; Kistler K-1
<b>5.8. Develop NDE standards</b>	B-2; F/A-18; F-35; Kistler K-1
<b>5.9. Better understand and refine minimum gage specifications</b>	Satellite Systems; Orion CE&R CRAD
<b>5.10. Develop database for better understanding of damage</b>	YF-23; B-2; F-35

**Figure D.5 (Concl.) DESIGN CRITERIA AND ALLOWABLES**

<b>6. Development, Quality Assurance and Certification</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>6.1. Inspection Methods</b>	B-2; F/A-18; F-35; Kistler K-1
<b>6.2. QA to Structural Performance Correlation</b>	AFRL CRADs
<b>6.3. Post-Damage Reliability Prediction</b>	AFRL, Navy CRADs
<b>6.4. Structural health monitoring, diagnostics, and prognostics</b>	Technology Area 2 and Technology Area 5- IVHM
<b>6.5. Establish Minimum complexity for design hot spot interrogation</b>	AFRL CRADs
<b>6.6. Identify smallest test scale where full environmental (including in-space) simulation is required</b>	AFRL CRADs
<b>6.7. Establish level of certification that can be accomplished by analysis</b>	AFRL, Navy CRADs
<b>6.8. Increased reliance on simulation rather than testing for certification</b>	AFRL CRADs
<b>6.9. Reducing development cost</b>	IRADs
<b>6.10. Improved test methods</b>	NASA, AFRL, Navy CRADs
<b>6.11. Database development</b>	NASA ACT, ATCAS, AFRL and Navy Programs
<b>6.12. Accelerated Aging and accelerated test methods</b>	NASA HSR Program

**Figure D.6 DEVELOPMENT, QA AND CERTIFICATION**

<b>7. Threat and Environment</b>	<b>NGC Qualifications</b>
<b>7.1. MMOD protection (lunar/IEO)</b>	Orion CE&R Program; NASA RLV TA-2 CRAD
<b>7.2. Lunar dust impacts</b>	Industry Member of NASA Lunar Coatings Working Group (Goddard & Glenn)
<b>7.3. Improved leak detection</b>	NASA SLI TA-2 Program
<b>7.4. Aging in lunar environment</b>	Limited
<b>7.5. Static charge issues (on Earth or Moon)</b>	Limited
<b>7.6. Lunar polar extreme temperature fluctuations</b>	Lunar Lander IRAD Programs
<b>7.7. Radiation hardened structures</b>	AFRL Programs
<b>7.8. Noise, insulation</b>	B-2, Kistler K-1
<b>7.9. Coatings and sealants</b>	DARPA Contract; NASA HR&T Contract; Industry Member of NASA Lunar Coatings Working Group (Goddard & Glenn)
<b>7.10 Toxicity and outgassing</b>	Satellite Systems

**Figure D.7 THREAT AND ENVIRONMENT**

## REFERENCES

1. Jegley, Dawn “Advanced Composite Structures for Spacecraft Applications” Presentation Made at Program Kick-Off Meeting, September 25, 2007, held at NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
2. Smeltzer, Stan “Ares I and Ares V Overview”, Presentation Made at Program Kick-Off Meeting, September 25, 2007, held at NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
3. Dorsey, John T. “LAT Phase 2 Polymeric Composite Materials: Possible Applications and Issues”, Presentation Made at Program Kick-Off Meeting, September 25, 2007, held at NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
4. Collins, Tim, and Belvin, Keith “ESAS Defined Lunar Lander and Surface Element Systems”, Presentation Made at Program Kick-Off Meeting, September 25, 2007, held at NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
5. Sumrall, Phil “Ares V Overview”, ESMD Technology Exchange Conference, Galveston, Tx, Nov 15, 2007.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE					Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
<p>The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.</p> <p><b>PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.</b></p>						
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED (From - To)		
01-07 - 2008		Contractor Report				
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Evaluation of Composite Structures Technologies for Application to NASA's Vision for Space Exploration (CoSTS)				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
				NNL04AA13B		
				5b. GRANT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S) Deo, Ravi; Wang, Donny; Bohlen, Jim; and Fukuda, Cliff				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
				441261.04.23.04.04		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NASA Langley Research Center      Northrop Grumman Corporation Hampton, VA 23681-2199      Integrated Systems Sector El Segundo, CA 90245				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, DC 20546-0001				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)  NASA		
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) NASA/CR-2008-215333		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Unclassified - Unlimited Subject Category 39 Availability: NASA CASI (301) 621-0390						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Langley Technical Monitor: Dawn C. Jegley An electronic version can be found at <a href="http://ntrs.nasa.gov">http://ntrs.nasa.gov</a>						
14. ABSTRACT A trade study was conducted to determine the suitability of composite structures for weight and life cycle cost savings in primary and secondary structural systems for crew exploration vehicles, crew and cargo launch vehicles, landers, rovers, and habitats. The results of the trade study were used to identify and rank order composite material technologies that can have a near-term impact on a broad range of exploration mission applications. This report recommends technologies that should be developed to enable usage of composites on Vision for Space Exploration vehicles towards mass and life-cycle cost savings.						
15. SUBJECT TERMS Ares; Orion; Composites; Structurally efficient; Lightweight; Graphite-epoxy						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON	
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			STI Help Desk (email: <a href="mailto:help@sti.nasa.gov">help@sti.nasa.gov</a> )	
U	U	U	UU	56	19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code) (301) 621-0390	